A

Practical Grammar.

OR,

The Easiest and Shortest WAY

TO

Initiate Young Children

IN THE

LATIN TONGUE.

By the help whereof, a Child of Seven Years Old may learn more of the Grounds of that Language in Three Months, than is ordinarily learn'd in One Year's space by those of greater Age, in Common *Grammar Schools.*

Published for the use of such as love not to be Tedious.

To which are Added,

TABLES of Mr. *Walker's* PARTICLES by the Assistance whereof Young Scholars may be better enabled to Peruse that *Excellent* and most *useful Treatise.*

The Second Edition.

By *J. Philomath.* Master of a *Free-School.*

LONDON:

Printed for *Thomas Cockerill*, at the Corner of *Warwick-Lane*, in *Pater-noster-Row.* MDCXCVIII.

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Kind Reader,

After various Essays, and several Methods, proposed to facilitate the Teaching and Learning of the Latin Tongue, *this little piece adventures to present it self to thy Views not to challenge Prehominence of all that have gone before, but to submit it self to the impartial Scrutiny of thy Candid Judgment, which it the more boldly craves, as due to a* Minor; *being the Issue of some years observation, whereby (without Impeachment of any preceding Overtures in this kind) Experience hath sufficiently confirmed,* That short Rules and pat Examples, Instruct better and faster than long winded Notions, and perplex'd intricate Sentences, *too difficult to be comprehended by Children; for the Benefit of whom, these ensuing Collections are principally intended. The Age we now live in expects a more early Product and quicker Improvement of youth than heretofore, not to say (tho' dearly experimented to the great Trouble and Dissatisfaction of many teachers in this Kingdom) a laudable Advancement of such to a competent Knowledge in that Language, as our Predecessors deemed either altogether uncapable thereof, or by reason of their tender years unfit to be taken into their Tuition. And indeed it seems almost impossible, at least extreamly difficult, to satisfie those craving Expectations by circulating in the old obscure Rote of the* Common Grammar, *whose Compilers have freely expressed themselves, in their* Introduction, *so far from attributing a compleat Perfection or Self sufficiency to that Model, that they declare it Imposed, not with intent to put a stop to the Industry of succeeding Generations, in tracing out a more exact Method, or accommodating the same to different Ages and Capacities, but to prevent the grand Inconveniencies of worse; there being then so much Distraction in the Multiplicity of Forms, that it occasioned great Confusion. Now as their sagacious Fore-sight suggested hopes of further Improvement of their Labours by Poste-*

rity, ſo we truſt no unprejudiced Perſon will charge this ſmall Breviary *of what was then delivered, with envious Suggillation or Pragmatic Novelty, ſince it ſeems only to deſign a Confirmation of their well-grounded Preſages,* That from thoſe very Foundations, a more Expedite way would one day be found out to lay them *How far this Elementary performs that Task, I conceive it not a proper undertaking to endeavour here to determin, ſince it is now become the Object of Common Cenſure, and may be approved or diſliked, uſed or rejected at pleaſure. Much leſs ſhall I go about to direct the Intelligent how it ought to be uſed, being ſo plain and eaſie, that every one that can read* Engliſh, *and underſtand Common Senſe, may at firſt ſight diſcern how to proceed, and by due Advertence Inſtruct himſelf and others. I ſhall only add, that if it hath gained the leaſt advantage to the Ends propoſed, it muſt be acknowledged due to the afore-cited* Preface, *which gave the firſt occaſion of further ſearch into theſe Particulars. The whole is left to thy Diſcretion to imbrace what thou thinkeſt uſeful, to correct what thou findeſt amiſs, and to ſupply what thou apprehendeſt wanting; a ſervice likely to prove no leſs beneficial to the tender and more indocile Infantry in Public Schools, than grateful to their Inſtructors, whoſe Obligations will bind them to return deſerved Thanks for the Favour.*

And if this find Acceptance, a *Greek Grammar* may be produced much eaſier than any that hath been yet Extant.

A Practica

A Practical Grammar.

PArts of Speech are Eight;

1. Four declined. { Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle. } To all which belong, { 1. Two Numbers, { Singular, Plural. 2. Three Persons.
2. Four undeclined. { Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Of the Two Numbers.

1. The Singular Number speaketh but of one.
2. The Plural speaketh of more than *one*, & ends in *s*, and in some words in *n*, as

a pen	*a boy,*	*an hare*	*an ox*	*the World*
an hand	*a bird*	*an hart*	*a man*	*the King*
a book	*a nail*	*an hair*	*a chick*	*the Queen*
pens	*boys*	*hares*	*oxen*	*Worlds*
hands	*birds*	*harts*	*men*	*Kings*
books	*nails*	*hairs*	*chicken*	*Queens*

There are Three Persons, both

	Singular.	*Plural.*
1.	I, *Ego.*	We, *Nos.*
2.	Thou, *Tu.*	Ye, *Vos.*
3.	He, *Ille.*	They, *Illi.*

All other Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, are of the third Person, Singular or Plural, except *ipse, idem*, and *qui*, which are joined to all Persons.

Moreover, There do belong to Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles,

I. Six Cases, the { Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative. } Known by these Signs. { *a, an, the*, before the Verb. *Of* (usually) after a Noun. (Noun. *To* or *for* (the use of one) and before a *a an, the*, after the Verb. O. (a Verb passive.. *In, with, from, by, out of*, and *of* after.

II. Three Genders, the { 1. Masculine, *Hic.* 2. Feminine, *Hæc.* 3. Neuter, *Hoc.*

	Singulariter							Pluraliter					
		Nom.	*Gen.*	*Dat.*	*Acc.*	*V.*	*Abl.*		*Nom.*	*Gen.*	*Dat.*	*Acc*	*V*	*Abl.*
Masc.		*Hic*			*Hunc*		*Hoc*		*Hi*	*Horum*		*Hos*		
Fem.		*Hæc*	*Hujus*	*Huic*	*Hanc*		*Hâc*		*Hæ*	*Horum*	*His*	*Has*		*His*
Neut.		*Hoc*			*Hoc*		*Hoc*		*Hæc*	*Horum*		*Hæc*		

There be two sorts of Nouns which use to be joined together in Speech;

1. Substantives, which have a Plural Number, (ending commonly in *s*, sometimes in *n*,) and for the most part *a, an*, or *the*, before the Singular.
2. Adjectives, which have no Plural ending, nor (if alone) *a, an*, or *the* before them; but may receive after them one of these words, *Man*, or *Thing*.

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There

There be Five Declensions, known by the ending of the Nominative Case, as in the following Examples:

		Nom. a an the	Gen. of	Dat. to for	Acc. a an the	Voc. O	Abl. from
Singulariter	1	*a*	*æ*	*æ*	*am*	*a*	*â*
	2	*er ir us um*	*i*	*o*	*um*	*er ir e um*	*o*
	3	*a c e i l n o r s t x*	*is*	*i*	*em*	*a c e i l n o r s t x*	*e*
	4	*us u*	*ûs*	*ui*	*um*	*us u*	*u*
	5	*es*	*ēī*	*ēī*	*em*	*es*	*e*
Pluraliter		*æ*	*arum*	*is*	*as*	*æ*	*is*
		i	*orum*	*is*	*os*	*i*	*is*
		es	*um ium*	*ĭbus*	*es*	*es*	*ĭbus*
		us	*uum*	*ĭbus*	*us*	*us*	*ĭbus*
		es	*ērum*	*ēbus*	*es*	*es*	*ēbus*

1. Nouns of the first Declension end in *a*, and are of the Feminine Gender.

A Pen, *Penn-*
A Bean, *Fab-*
A Rule, *Norm-*
A School, *Schol-*
A Woman, *Fœmin-*
Fortune, *Fortun-*
Water, *Aqu-*
Joy, *Lætiti-*
} *a.*

A Lord, *Domin-*
A Finger, *Digit-*
A Ring, *Annul-*
The World, *Mund-*
The Wind, *Vent-*
} *us.*

A Kingdom, *Regn-*
An Apple, *Pom-*
A Word, *Verb-*
Study, *Studi-*
Loss, *Damn-*
} *um.*

2. Nouns of the 2d Declension, in *er*, *ir* and *us*, are Masculines, in *um*, Neuters.

A Book, *Lib-*
A Field, *Ag-*
A Boy, *Pu-*
A Goat, *Cap-*
} *er.*

3. Nouns of the third Declenſion, if Subſtantives, are,

1. Maſculines which end in

an, anis. Titan, the Sun.
in, inis. Delphin, a Dolphin.
o, ōnis. Ligo, a Spade.
on, {*ōnis. Damon.* *ŏnis. Canon*, a Rule.
er, {*ĕris. Crater*, a Cup. *ĕris. Paſſer*, a Sparrow.
ter, tris. Venter, a Belly.
ex, {*ēcis. Vervex*, a Wether. *ĭcis. Codex*, a Book.
or, {*ōris. Viator*, a Traveller. *ŏris. Rhetor*, a Rhetorician.
os, {*ōris. Honos*, Honour. *ŏis. Heros*, a Nobleman.
il, ĭlis. Mugil, a Mullet.
ul, ŭlis. Conſul, a Conſul.
ans, antis. Quadrans, a Farthing.
ens, entis. Tridens, a Mace.
unx, uncis. Septunx, ſeven Ounces.

2. Neuters ending in

a, atis. Poema, a Poem.
e, is. Rete, a Net.
i, is. Sinapi, Muſtard.
al, alis. Capital, a Coif.
ar, aris. Calcar, a Spur.
en, ĭnis. Nomen, a Name.
ur, {*ĕris. Jecur*, a Liver. *uris. Gutter*, a Throat.
us, {*oris. Pectus*, a Breaſt. *eris. Vulnus*, a Wound.
ut, ŭtis. Caput, an Head.

3. Almoſt all others are Feminines, eſpecially ſuch as end in

as, {*ātis. Vanitas*, Vanity. *ădis. Lampas*, a Lamp.
ax, ācis. Fornax, a Furnace.
es, {*is. Sedes*, a Seat. *ētis. Quies*, Reſt. *ēdis. Merces.*
io, iōnis. {*Natio*, a Nation. *Lectio*, a Reading.
ix, īcis {*Radix*, a Root. *Nutrix*, a Nurſe.
inx, ingis. Syrinx, a Flute.
anx, ancis. Lanx, a Platter.
do, dĭnis. Rubedo, Redneſs.
go, gĭnis. Imago, a Picture.
ux, ucis. Crux, a Croſs.
is, {*ĭnis*, is Maſc. as *Sanguis*, Blood. *is*. Fem. as *Avis*, a Bird.

4. Nouns of the fourth Declenſion in *us* are Maſculines, in *u* Neuters; as,

A Step, *Grad-*
A Wave, *Fluct-*
An Army, *Exercit-*
An Uproar, *Tumult-*
Food, *Vict-*
Fruit, *Fruct-*
} *us.*

A Knee, *Gen-*
A Horn, *Corn-*
} *u.*

5. Nouns of the fifth Declenſion are all Feminines, except *Meridies* and *Dies*.

A Face, *Faci-*
A Kind, *Speci-*
A Thing, *R-*
Faith, *Fid-*
Hardneſs, *Duriti-*
} *es.*

So much of Subſtantives. Next follows Declination of Adjectives which are either of the firſt and ſecond Declenſions, as *durus*, or the third alone, as *triſtis*.

Singularit

		Masc	Fem.	Neut		Masc	Fem.	Neut
Dur-us Bon-us Tard-us Alb-us Cru-dus Alt-us Pulch-er Pig-er Nig-er Integ-er Sat-ur.	Nom.	us er	a	um	i	a	a
	Gen.	i	a	i	orum	arum	orum
	Dat.	o	a	o	is	is	is
	Acc.	um	am	um	os	as	a
	Voc.	e er	a	um	i	a	a
	Abl.	o	â	o	is	is	is

Singulariter — Pluraliter

In like manner are declined all Particles in *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*, *rus* and *dus*; alſo *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*: Likewiſe *totus*, *ſolus*, *unus*, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, *nullus*; ſaving that theſe Nine make the Genitive Singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*, *x*. *Meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Caſe, and *alius*, *aliud* in the Neuter Gender: x And the ſix laſt lack the Vocative Caſe.

		Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. em.	Neut.
Triſt-is Lev-is Util-is Moll-is Auda-x Supple-x Feli-x Atro-x Am-ans Ing-ens Obedi-ens Dur-ior Lev-ior Pulchr-ior Nigr-ior	Nom.	is ex ans ens ior	e x ans ens ius	es	ia
	Gen.	is		um ium	
	Dat.	i		ibus	
	Acc.	em	e x ans ens ius	es	ia
	Voc.	is x ans ens ior	e x ans ens ius	es	ia
	Abl.	e i		Ibus	

Singulariter — Pluraliter

Noſtras, ātis
Veſtras, ātis.
Cujas, ātis.

N. B. Such

N. B. Such as end in *x*, *ans* and *ens*, are of all three Genders in the Nominative Case Singular, and increase in the Genitive. These with Comparatives, make the Ablative singular both, in *e* and *i*. Others only in *i*, and increase not in the Genitive Case, (except *Vetus*.) Note also, that Comparatives in the Nominative, Accusative and the Vocative Plural, form the Neuter Gender in *a*, and the Genitive in *um*, the rest in *ia*, *ium*.

There be three Degrees of Comparison, the		1. *Positive.*	2. *Comparative.*	3. *Superlative.*
Hard, *Dur-us.*	Bold, *Aud-ax.*	*us ax*	more, or er	most, or est
Light, *Levis.*	Lowly, *Suppl-ex.*	*is ex*		
Loving, *Am-ans.*	Happy, *Fel-ix.*	*ans ix*	*-ior*	
Great, *Ing-ens.*	Fierce, *Fer-ox.*	*ens ox*	*-ius*	*issimus*
Fair, *Pulch-er.*	Sick, *Æg-er.*		*-ior*	
Black, *Nig-er.*	Slow, *Pig-er.*	*er*	*-ius*	*rimus*
Fiery, *Igneus.*	Watry, *Aqueus.*	*eus*		
Godly, *Pius.*	Ungodly, *Impius.*	*ius*	*magis*	*maxime*
Stout, *Strenuus.*	High, *Arduus.*	*uus*		

Except from these Rules, these that follow:

Good,	better,	best,
Bonus,	*melior,*	*optimus,*
Bad,	worse,	worst,
Malus,	*pejor,*	*pessimus,*
Great,	greater,	greatest,
Magnus,	*major,*	*maximus,*
Little,	less,	least,
Parvus,	*minor,*	*minimus,*
Much,	more,	most,
Multus, / *Multum,*	*plus,*	*plurimus,* / *plurimum,*
Old,	elder,	eldest
Vetus,	*veterior,*	*veterrimus,*
Senex,	*senior,*	*maximus natu,*
	worse,	worst of all,
	deterior,	*deterrimus,*
Long ago,	former,	first,
Pridem,	*prior,*	*primus,*
After,	later,	last,
Post,	*posterior,*	*postremus,*

Above,

Above,	higher,	higheſt.
Supra,	*ſuperior*,	*ſupremus.* / *ſummus.*
Below,	lower,	loweſt.
Infra,	*inferior*,	*infimus.*
Within.	inward,	inmoſt.
Intra,	*interior*,	*intimus.*
Without,	more outward,	outmoſt.
Extra,	*exterior*,	*extimus.* / *extremus.*
on this ſide,	nigher, hither,	nigheſt, hither.
citra,	*citerior*,	*citimus.*
beyond,	farther off,	fartheſt.
ultra,	*ulterior*,	*ultimus.*
near to	nearer,	neareſt.
prope,	*propior*,	*proximus.*
naughty,	naughtier,	naughtieſt.
nequam,	*nequior*,	*nequiſſimus.*
A great while,	longer,	very long.
diu,	*diutius*,	*diutiſſime.*
often,	oftner,	very often.
ſæpe,	*ſæpius*,	*ſæpiſſime.*
late,		very lately.
nuper,		*nuperrimè.*
rich,	richer,	very rich.
dives,	*ditior*,	*ditiſſimus.*

Adjectives not Compared are,

Cicur, claudus, canus, calvus,
Degener, diſpar, almus, ſalvus,
Egenus, memor, magnanimus, mirus,
Jejunus, criſpus, unicus, delirus,
Canorus, balbus, ferus, vetulus,
Silveſtris, mediocris, edentulus. Alſo,

1. Gentiles, *Romanus, Græcus*, &c.
2. Poſſeſſives, *Fraternus, herilis*, &c.
3. Numerals, *Septimus, ternarius*, &c.
4. Diminutives, *Tenellus, Tantillus*, &c.
5. Materials, *Aureus, æreus, lapideus, ligneus.*
6. Temporals, *Matutinus, heſternus, biennis.*
7. Compounds of *gero*, and *fero*, *Salutifer, Corniger.*

And

Words ending in

1. *bundus. Moribundus, cunctabundus.*
2. *imus. Bimus, trimus, maritimus.*
3. *ivus. Deliberativus.*
4. *plex.* as *Duplex, triplex.*
5. *ster. Campester, sylvester.*

Pronouns are these,

	1. In *English.*	2. In *Latin.*
1. Substantives,	I, me, we, us.	*Ego, nos.*
	Thou, thee, ye, you.	*Tu, vos.*
	He, she, it, him, her.	*Ille, iste, ipse.*
	They, them.	*Illi, isti, ipsi.*
	Self.	*Sui.*
2. Adjectives.	My, thy, or thine, his their.	*Meus, tuus, suus.*
	Our, your.	*Noster, vester.*
	This, these, that, those.	*Hic, is.*
	Which, whose, whom, what, who.	*Qui, quis.*

Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, is, qui and *quis*, are thus declined;

N. *Ego*, I.	*Pluraliter.*	*nos*, we.	*Singulariter.*	*tu*, thou.	*Pluraliter.*	*vos*, ye.
G. *Mei*, of me.		*nostrûm*, *nostri*, of us.		*tui*, of thee.		*vestrûm*, *vestri*, of you
D. *Mihi*, to me.		*nobis*, to us.		*tibi*, to thee.		*vobis*, to you.
A. *Me*, me.		*nos*, us.		*te*, thee.		*vos*, you.
V. *Caret.*				O *tu*, O thou		O *vos*, O ye.
A. *à me*, from me		*à nobis*, from us		*à te*, from thee.		*à vobis*, from you.

N. *caret.*	himself, or themselves.	*Singulariter*	N. *is, ea, id*, that.	*Pluraliter*	N. *ii, ea, ea*, those.
G. *sui*, of.			G. *ejus.*		G. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
D. *sibi*, to.			D. *ei.*		D. *iis, vel eis.*
A. *se*,			A. *eum, eam, id.*		A. *eos, eas, ea.*
V.			V.		V.
A. *à se*, from			A *eo, ea, eo.*		A. *iis vel eis.*

He, she, that.		they, those.
N. *iste, ista, istud.*	*Pluraliter*	N. *isti, ista, ista.*
G. *istius*, of.		G. *istorum, istarum, istorum.*
D. *isti*, to.		A. *istis.*
A. *istum, istam, istud.*		A. *Istos, istas, ista.*
V.		V.
A. *isto, ista, isto*, from.		A. *istis.*

So are declined *ille* and *ipse*, saving that ipse maketh *ipsum*, not *ipsud* in the Neuter Gender.

N. *qu*

	Singular.		Plural.		Masc. Neut.
N.	*qui, quæ, quod.*	N.	*qui, quæ, quæ,*	(*rum.*	N. *quisquis, quicquid.*
G.	*cujus.*	G.	*quorum, quarum, que-*		
D.	*cui.* (*quod.*	D.	*quibus, vel queis.*		
A.	*quem, quam,*	A.	*quos, quas, quæ.*		A. *quicquid.*
V.	(*vel qui.*	V.			Abl. *quoque, quaqua, quoquo.*
A.	*quo, quæ, quod,*	A.	*quibus, vel queis.*		

So Is *quis* declined, but that it hath *quid* in the Neuter Gender; and alſo theſe that follow.

Quiſ-	*nam,*	*Qui-*	*dam,* *Et-quis,*
	piam,		*vis,* *Ne-quis,*
	quam,		*libet,* *Ali-quis,*
	que,		*cunque.* *Nun-quis,*
	putas,		*Si-quis.*

Exceptions from the Rules concerning Nouns *and the* Declenſions.

ALL Neuters make the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative the ſame in both Numbers, and in the Plural end all in *a*.

2. Of the firſt Declenſion.
- *Filia, nata, dea, liberta, equa, mula, ſerva, conſerva, aſina, ſocia, anima,* make the Dative and Ablative *Pl. is,* or *abus*.
- Certain Greek Nouns in *as, es* and *e*, have the Accuſative *ſingular* ending in *en*, alſo *e*, the Genitive *es*, the Vocative and Ablative *e* or *a*.

3. Of the ſecond Decl.
- Nouns in *us*, make the Vocative in *e*, *Deus* and other Nouns in *ius* are Atticiſms, *filius* and *genius* make the Vocative *i*, as alſo proper Names in *ius*.

Greek Nouns in *eus*, make Acc. *ea*, Gen. *eos* in *e*, make the Gen. *ûs*.

4. *Ambo* and *Duo* are thus declined.

Plural.	*Amb-*	*o*	*orum*	*obus*	*os*	*obus*
		a	*arum*	*abus*	*as*	*abus*
	Du-	*o*	*orum*	*obus*	*o*	*obus*

Of the Third Declenſion.

1. Greek Nouns ending in *a, as, an, ir, i, is, in* or *us, o*, make Acc. Sing. in *a* Pl. in *as*, (except Neuters,) Gen. ſometimes in *dos, eos, ios, yos*.

The

The Accuſative ſingular of the third Declenſion ends in *em*, but theſe in *im*.

Vis, rævis, ſitis, charybdis, tuſſis,
Mephitis, cannabis, Magudaris, amuſſis,
Præſepis, ſyrtis, epis, pelvis, buris,
Sinapis, cucumis, Leucaſpis, ſecuris,
Albis, Fabaris, Bætis, Tanais, Tigris
Araris, Atheſis, Ligeris, Tiberis, Tibris.

em and *im* theſe;

Aqualis, cutis, turris, veſtis, navis,
Sementis, puppis, bipennis, febris, clavis and *ſtrigilis.*

Ablatives ſingular of the third Declenſion, end in *e*; but,

1. Neuters in *al, ar e*, make *i*, but *far, hepar, jubar, nectar*, make *e*.

2. Adjectives with *e* in the Neuter, Names of Months in *is* and *er*, *memor, immemor*, make *i* in the Ablative, *affinis, rivalis, familiaris, contubernalis, popularis, ſodalis, adilis, annalis, biremis, natalis, bipennis*, uſed Adjectively *i*, Subſtantively *e*.

Nouns in *im* in the Accuſative make *i* only in the Ablative, but *Bate, ſite* are read.

Some make *i* and *e* in the Ablative: as

They that make *im* and *em* in the Accuſative: Adjectives on one Termination: Participles and Participials in *us*, (unleſs put) abſolute. Verbals in *trix* taken Subſtantively, together with *victrix* and *ultrix*. Adjectives of the Comparative Degrees, *par*, the Adjective *i*; Subſtantive *e*; and *compar, impar, uber, degener, dives, locuples, Arpinas.*

And alſo, *Claſſis, collis, finis, fuſtis,*
Ignis, imbris, vectis, poſtis.
Orbis, ovis, civis, avis,
Unguis, pars, furfur, navis,
Occiput, ſors, ſupellex, ſordes,
Pus, Carthago, Sidon, Lacedæmon,
Tibur. Anxur, and *ſycyon.*

Neuter

Neuters of the third Declenſion, make *a*, or *ia*;

a, whoſe Ablative ſingular ends only in *e*; *ia*, whoſe Ablative ſingular ends only in *i*, or *e* and *i*; but *vetus*, *uber*, *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*, *verſicolor*, *unicolor*, make *a*.

Alſo Comparatives have *a*, except *plus*, *plura*, *vel pluria*.

1. The Genitive Plural of the third Declenſion ends in *um*; but They that make *i* only, or *i* and *e* in the Ablative ſingular, make *ium* in the Genitive Plural, except Comparatives, words ending in *fex*, from *facio*, *memor*, *immemor*, *inops*, *uber*, *compos*, *impos*, *impuber*, *puber*, *dives*, *degener*, *congener*, *tricorpor*.

2. Nouns not increaſing of the third Declenſion, make *ium*, but *juvenis*, *panis*, *canis*, and words of three ſyllables, make *um*.

3. Words only Plurals, have the Genetive in *ium*, but *opes*, *primores*, *lemures*, *cælites*, *celeres*, *luceres*, and *proceres*, make *um*.

4. Words of one ſyllable ending in a liquid Conſonant as *par*, *parium*, but *ren*, *ſplen*, and *fur*, make *um*.

5. All words ending in the Nominative ſingular in two Conſonants, or a double Conſonant, make *ium*, but *cælebs*, *conſors*, *hyems*, *judex*, *ſenex*, *gryps*, *lynx*, *ſphinx*, *prex* and *frux*, out of uſe, make *um*: So Nouns from *cupio*, as *auceps*, *forceps*, *manceps*, &c. and words that end in *ων* in *Greek*, as *Arabs*, *Æthiops*, *Chalybs*, *Cyclops*, *Phalanx*, make *um*.

Laſtly, Theſe Monoſyllables, *as*, *mas*, *vas*, *bes*, *lis*, *glis*, *lis*, *vis*, *cos*, *dos*, *os*, and *mus*, make *ium*, but *pes*, *præs*, *mos*, *flos*, *thus*, *crus*, *fus*, *grus*, *laus*, *fraus*, *bos*, make *um*.

The D ive Plural of the third Declenſion, ends in *ĭbus*, but *bos* makes *bob* and *bubus*, and *Cicero* hath *ſuibus* for *ſubus*.

The Dative Plural of the fourth Declenſion ends in *ibus*, but *ſpecus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *tribus*, *portus*, make *ubus*; *acus* and *quercus*, have no Dative Plural; but *ficus* has *ficis* in *Pliny*, &c. *Quæſtus*, *portus*, *genu*, and *veru*, make both *ibus* and *ubus*.

Rules for Genders of Noun-Substantives.

Nouns Substantives,

1. Proper, to wit, Names of
   1. Heathen Gods, Men, and other Male-Creatures, are all Masculines, howsoever they end.
   2. Countries, Islands, Trees, Heathen Goddesses, Women, and other Females, are all Feminines.

2 Common of the
1. First and fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender.
2. Second and fourth, such as end in *er*, *ir* and *us*, are of the Masculine in *um*, and *u* of the Neuter.
3. Of the third Declension. Nouns ending in
   1. *an*, *in*, *on* *er*, *ter*, *ex*. *or*, *os*, *il*, *ul*, *o*, *ans*, *ens*, *unx*, are, for the most part, Masculines.
   2. *as*, *es*, *is*, *ax*, *ix*, *ux*, *s* or *x* after a Consonant, *io*, *do*, *go*, most Feminines.
   3. *ma*, *e*, *al*, *ar*, *el*, *en*, *ur*, *us*, *ut*, almost all Neuters.

Except from these General Rules:

I. Names of Trees.
1. Masculines, *spinus* and *oleaster*.
2. Neuters, *filer*, *suber*, *thus*, *robur*, *acer*.

II. Of the first Declension.
1. Masculines, such as denote the Actions or Offices of Men, and Males, : as *Poeta*, *scriba*, &c.
2. Commons. *Auriga*, *dama*, *talpa*, *verna*, and Compounds in *a*, derived of a Verb.

III. Of the second Declension in *us*.
1. Feminines.
   1. Such as betoken the Relations, Actions, or Offices of Females.
   2. Many *Greek* Nouns in *us*, (not *eus*.)
   3. *Humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *vannus*.
2. Neuters. *Virus*, *pelagus*, *vulgus*, *penus*.

IV. Of the fourth Declension. *Fleus*, *acus*, *porticus*, *tribus*, *manus*, *idus*, all Feminines.

V. Of the fifth Declension. *Dies* of the Common Gender, and *Meridies* of the Masculine.

1. *on*. *Sindon*, *gorgon*, *icon*, *amazon*, Feminines.
2. *er*. *Verber*, *iter*, *tuber*, *uber*, *ver*, *cadaver*, *spinter*, *zinziber*, *laser*, *cicer*, *piper*, *papaver*, *siser*, Neuters.
3. *ens*. *Mens*, *gens*, *lens*, {*dis* / *tis*} Feminines; *Nefrens*, Common.
4. *ex*.
   Feminines, *Supellex*, *carex*, *pellex*, *vibex*,
   Commons, *Senex*, *judex*, *vindex*, *imbrex*, *opifex*, *forfex*, *aruspex*, and other Compounds ending in *fex* or *spex*; also *Pumex*, *cortex*, *obex*, *silex*, *index*.
5. *il*. *Strigil*, Neuter.

V. Of

V. Of the third Declension from

V. Of the third Declenſion from

Maſculines in

6. *ul.* *Præſul, exul,* Commons.
7. *or.* 1. *Arbor,* Fem. and *autor,* Com. 2. *Cor, æquor, ador, marmor,* Neuters.
8. *os.* 1. Feminines, *Dos, cos, Eos, arbos.* 2. Commons, *Cuſtos, nepos, bos, ſacerdos,* 3. Neuters, *os,* {*oris,* a mouth. *oſſis,* a bone.
9. *ans.* *Glans.* f. *infans,* c.
10. *o.* *Caro,* f. *homo, nemo,* c.

Feminines in

1. *as.* *Vas, vădis, mas, ăris, gigas, elephas, adamas, Agragas, Garamas,* Maſc. *anas, ătis,* Com. *vas, vaſis,* Neut.
2. *ax.* Some Greek Nouns.
3. *es.* 1. Maſculines, *Bes, Cres, præs, pes, tapes, verres, Cures, lebes, magnes, aries, paries, fomes, limes, ſtipes, termes, poples, ames, ceſpes, palmes, trames, gurges, tudes.* 2. Commons, *Hæres, Antiſtes, Miles, interpres, pedes, comes, hoſpes, ales, præſes, eques, obſes, vates.*
4. *ix.* *Varix, fornix, calix, natrix, ĭcis, Maſtix, ĭgis, Onyx, bombyx,* Maſculines.
5. *io.* *Senio, ternio, curculio, opilio, mulio,* and others in *io,* denoting a Body, Maſculines.
6. *is.* *Maſcula ſunt amnis, natalis, aqualis, ab aſſe / Nata, ut centuſſis: quibus adde lienis, & orbis, / Callis, caulis, follis, collis, menſis, & enſis, / Fuſtis, funis, pavis, penis, crinis, & ignis, / Caſſis, faſcis, torris, ſentis, piſcis, & unguis, / Hiſce lapis, vermis, vectis, cum poſtis, & axis, / Et ſanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis, mugilis, addas.* } Maſculines.
Communis generis, cenchris ſunt atq; ſodalis, / Torquis, & extorris, patruelis, perq; duellis, / Affinis, juvenis, teſtis, civis, canis, hoſtis; / His jungas corbis, clunis, cum reſte, canalis, / Atq; ſemis, finis, ſamnis, pulvis, cinis, anguis. } Commons.
7. *ux.* *Conjux* and *dux,* with its Compounds, Common.
8. *s* and *x* after a Conſonant, except *Mons, pons, fons,* M. *calx,* C.

Neuters in

1. *al.* *Annibal,* M. *ſal,* M. and N.
2. *ar.* *Lar* and *ſalar,* M.
3. *en.* *Pecten, lien, ren, ſplen, lichen, atagen, tibicen, tubicen, hymen,* M. *Siren,* F. *Cornicen,* C.
4. *ur.* *Furfur, vultur, turtur,* M. *fur, Ligur, augur,* C.
5. *us.* *Mus, lepus,* Maſc. *Opus, untis, pecus, ŭdis,* and ſuch as increaſe long in {*udis, uris, utis,*} Feminines,

Of Irregular Nouns out of the Weſtminſter *Introduction.*

IRregular Nouns are ſuch as vary from the common way of Declining, and either

I. Have too much in

1. The Nominative, as

Baculus, um, a Staff.	*Attagen, ena,* a Snite.
Acetabulũ, um, a Saucer.	*Hebdomas, da,* a Week.
Aranea, eus, a Spider.	*Lampas, ada,* a Lamp.
Antidotus, um, an Antidote.	*Juventus, ta,* Youth.
Alabaſter, ſtrum, Alabaſter.	*Senectus, ta,* Old Age.
Cepa, e, an Onion.	*Avarities, tia,* Covetouſneſs.
Poſtulatio, atum, a Poſtulation.	*Materies, ia,* Matter.
Concurſio, ſus, a Concourſe.	

Some Proper Names which have both the Greek and Latin Termination, as

Ulyſſes, eus.	*Geta, tes.*	*Perſes, eus.*
Adonis, eus.	*Ligur, gus.*	*Simo, on.*
Agamemnon, o.	*Menander, drus.*	*Thimber, brus.*
Amazon, o.	*Palemo, on.*	*Ode, da.*
Evander, drus.		

2. Other Caſes; as *Ancil-ia, ium & iorum, Saturnal-ia, ium, & iorum, jecur, oris & inoris,* the Liver. And theſe Names following which retain the Greek Termination with the Latin in the Genitive.

Oreſtes, e, is.	*Paſchas, æ, & atis.*	*Glomus, i, eris.*
Orontes, e, is.	*Sequeſter, i, & tris.*	*Mulciber, eri, eris.*
Laches, æ, itis.	*Oedipus,*	And other Neuters, eſpe-
Calchas, æ, antis.	*Polipus,* } *i, & odis.*	cially Names of Feaſt

Likewiſe Neuters in *ma* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matis* and *matibus*; as *Dog-ma, Poe-ma, Quinquatr-ia, is & ibus.*

3. Declenſion; as *Laurus, pinus, colus, cornus,* which make the Genitive Singular, the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural in *us*, the Ablative Singular in *u* of the Fourth, other Caſes of the Second Declenſion.

S. { *N. Domus,* } { *G. i, ûs,* } { *D. ui,* } { *Ac. um,* } { *V. us,* } { *A. o.*
P. { *N. Domus,* } { *G. orum, uum,* } { *D. ibus,* } { *Ac. os, us,* } { *V. us,* } { *A. ibus.*

II. Ha

II. Have too little, and want

1. Number, either

1. Singular, Names of 1. Feasts: as

Saturnalia.	*Compitalia.*	*Olympia.*
Parentalia.	*Vinalia.*	*Nemea.*
Bachanalia.	*Ithmia.*	*Palaria.*
Orgia	*Pythia.*	*Batualia.*
Dionisia.		

And 2. some Cities; as

Baja.	*Gabij.*	*Artaxata.*
Fæsulæ.	*Locri.*	*Bactra.*
Fregellæ.	*Athenæ.*	*Susa.*
Gades.		

3. Certain particular Nouns here mentioned;

Acta, Deeds.
Adversaria, Posting-books, Journals.
Ædes, an House.
Alpes, the *Alps*.
Ambages, Preambles.
Annales, Chronicles of things done from year to year.
Antes, the uttermost ranks of Vines.
Antiæ, Womens Forelocks.
Apinæ, Trifles.
Argutiæ, Smartness or Briskness.
Arma, Weapons.

Bellaria, Junkets.
Biga, a Cart with two Horses.
Blanditiæ, Fair Words.

Caulæ, Sheepcots.
Celites, Heavenly Inhabitants.
Calendæ, Calends of the Months.
Cancelli, Lattices.
Carceres, bounds whence Race-horses started.
Castra, a Camp.
Cete, a Whale.
Clitellæ, a Pannel or Pack-saddle.
Codicilli, Epistles, Letters Patents of a Prince.
Comitia, an Assembly.
Compita, Cross Ways.
Crepundia, Rattles.
Cunabula, Cradles.
Cunæ, Cradles.

Decimæ, Tythes.
Diræ, Curses.
Divitiæ, Riches.
Donaria, Offerings to the Gods.
Dryades, Goddesses of the Woods.
Esquillia, a Mountain in *Rome*.
Eumenides, Furies.
Excubiæ, Watches and Wards.
Exequiæ, Ceremonies performed at Funerals.
Exta, Intrails of Beasts.
Exuviæ, things that we put off.

Fasces, a bundle of Rods carried before the *Roman* Consuls, as Ensigns of Authority.
Fasti, Register Books.
Fauces, Jaws.
Feriæ, Holy-days.
Fines, the Borders of a Country.
Fores, Doors.
Furfures, the Scurff of the Head.

Gemini, Twins.
Gerræ, Hurdles made of Twigs.
Gesta, famous Exploits.

Hiberna, Soldiers Winter Quarters.

Idus, Ides of a Month.
Ilia, the Guts.
Induciæ, Truce.
Indigetes, Demy Gods.
Ineptiæ, Foolery.
Inferiæ, Sacrifices performed to Devils.

Lactes, small Guts.
Lamentæ, Lamentations.
Lares, Houshold Gods.
Lautia vel Lautiæ, Allowances for the Maintenance of Foreign Embassadors.
Lemures, Hobgoblins.
Liberi, Children.
Literæ, Learning.
Lustra, Dens of Wild Beasts.

Magalia, *Magaria*, *Mapalia*, } Cottages.
Majores, Ancestors.
Magmata, Pomanders, Wash-balls.
Magnalia, great and wonderful Works.
Minutiæ, Mites.

Multitia, fine Clothes.
Minæ, Threatnings.

Nonæ, Nones.
Nugæ, Trifles.
Nares, Nostrils.

Oblivio, Forgetfulness.
Opes, Riches.
Optimates, Grandees.

Phaleræ, Horse-Trappings.
Plagæ, Hunters Nets.
Plerique, Many.
Plures, More.
Posteri, Posterity.
Primores, Nobles.
Proceres, Peers.
Paraphernæ, all things that Women bring their Husbands, besides a Portion.
Præbia, Amulets or Charms hung about Childrens Necks.
Præcordia, Midriff.
Primitiæ, First-fruits.

Quadrigæ, a Cart with four Horses.
Quirites, Romans.
Quisquiliæ, the refuse of things.

Rapicia, the tender Leaves of Rapes.
Reliquiæ, Relicks.
Rostra, Pulpits.

Sales, Jests.
Salebræ, rough places.
Scalæ, Stairs.
Scopæ, a Besom.
Scruta, old Rags.
Singuli, each.
Stativa, a standing Camp.
Spolia, Spoils.
Superi, the Gods above.
Suppetiæ, Aid or Help.
Symplegades, the Name of two Islands.

Taphræ, the Name of a City.
Tenebræ, Darkness.
Tesqua, rough places.
Thermæ, Baths.
Tonsillæ, the Glanders.
Tricæ, Gugaws.

Valvæ, folding Doors.
Verbera, Stripes.
Vergiliæ, the Seven Stars.
Verenda, the Privy-parts of a Man, or a Woman.
Vindiciæ, an Assertion of ones Liberty. A Rejoynder in Law.
Vinacea, Grape-stones.
Vitalia, Vitals.

2. Plural. 1. Proper Names. 2. Moſt Names of Corn, Spices, Liquors, Metals, Arts, Vices, Virtues, Diſeaſes and Ages, Except *Faba, Lupini, Zizania, Avena, Pices, Cera, Cardui, Urtica, Malva, Cicuta, Papavera, Roſæ, Lilia, Aqua, Vina, Muſta, Æra, Orichalca, Electra*, with theſe other particular Nouns here mentioned, that follow, that either want the Plural, or have ſuch Caſes as are here ſet down, or elſe have it very ſeldom.

Adeps, Fatneſs.
Ævum, a, an Age.
Aer, the Air.
Album, a Muſter-roll.
Allium, a, Garlick.
Arena, Sand.

Barba, a Beard.
Bilis, Melancholy.

Cæſtus, (*r.*) Woman's Belt.
Callum, Brawny skin.
Carcer, (*r.*) a Priſon.
Calvus, (*r.*) a Door-nail.
Cholera, Choler.
Crocus, Saffron.
Cruor, es, (*r.*) Blood.
Cutis, (*r.*) Skin.

Fama, as, Fame.
Fames, Hunger.
Far, rra, Bread-Corn.
Faſcinum, a bewitching.
Fel, lla, Gall.
Fimus, Dung.
Forum, a, a Market-place.
Fuga, as, a Flight.
Fumus, Smoke.

Galla, Galls, or Shoemakers Auls.
Gaza, Riches.
Genius, an attendant Angel, good or bad.
Gloria, as, Glory.
Gluten, Glue.

Halec, the Pickle of an Herring.
Hara, an Hoggs-ſtye.
Hepar, a Liver.
Hilum, the black Speck of a Bean.
Hordeum, a, Barly.
Humus, the Ground.

Indoles, towardlineſs.
Jubar, a Sun-beam.
Juſtitium, a Vacation.
Juventus, Youth.

Lac, Milk.
Lethum, Death.
Limus, Mud.
Lues, a Murrain.
Luculentia, fine Speeches.
Lutum, a, Clay.
Lux, Light.

Macellum, a Butcher's Stall, Shambles.
Mel, lla, Honey.
Meridies, Noon day.
Metus, us, (*r*) Fear.
Muſcus, Moſs.
Muſtum, a Metheglin.
Mundus, Womens Decking

Nihilum, Nothing.
Nitrum, Salt-Petre.

Oblivio, Forgetfulneſs.

Pallor, (*r.*) Paleneſs.
Paupertas, (*r.*) Poverty.
Pax, Peace.
Pelagus, the Sea.
Penum, Meat and Drink.
Pituita, Flegm, or Rheum.
Plebs, the Common People.
Pontus, the Sea.
Proles, es, an Offſpring.
Proſapia, a Pedigree.
Pubes, es, ripeneſs of Age.
Pudor, es, (*r.*) Shame.

Ros, es, (*r.*) Dew.
Rus, ra, the Country.

Sal, es, (*r.*) Salt.
Salum, the Salt Sea.

Salus, Health.
Sanies, an Ulcerous Corruption.
Senium, Old Age.
Senectus, te, (*r.*) Old Age.
Siler, an Osier.
Silex, ces, Flint.
Sitis, Thirst.
Situs, us, Situation.
Soboles, an Off-spring.
Solum, a Soil.
Sol, es, (*r.*) the Sun.
Solium, a, (*r.*) a Throne, or Chair of State.
Sopor, Sleep.
Tabes, a Consumption.
Talio, like for like.
Tellus, the Earth
Thus, ra, Frankincense.
Timor, (*r.*) Fear.
Tussis, a Cough.
Valetudo, Health.
Velocitas, Swiftness.
Ver, the Spring-time.
Vigor, Livelines.
Vinum, a, Wine.
Virus, Poyson.
Viscum, Birdlime.
Vita, Life.
Vitrum, Glass.
Vulgus, Common-People.

2. Ca[illegible], as

1. Aptotes, which have the same ending in all Cases in singular only.

2. Both Numbers, *Gummi, frugi, pondo, nequam.*
3. The Plural only, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all Cardinal Numbers from *quatuor* to *centum.*

2. Monoptots, which have one Case only, as *Noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, provisu, permissu, inficias, incitas, nauci, exper.*

3. Diptots, which have two Cases only, as *Fors, forte, impetis-te, tabi, tabo, repetundarum is, suppetiæ-as.*

4. Triptots, which have three Cases:

1. Of one ending, *viz.* Nom. Acc. and Voc as *Cete, fas, nefas.*
2. Of two endings, as Nom. Acc. *Tantundem*, Gen. *tantidem.*

3. Tetraptots, which have four Cases only, as

N. { *Nemo,* / *Vesper,* } D { *Nemini,* / *Vesperi,* } Acc. { *Neminem,* / *Vesperum,* } Abl. { *Nemine.* / *Vespere.*

G. *Precis*, D. *Prec*, Acc. *Precem*, Abl. *Prece.*

III. Change

III. Change their

1. Gender, and are of one Gender in the Singular Number, and another in the Plural.

	Singular.	Plural.
Masc.	*Sibilus,*	Masc. Neut.
	Pangæus,	*a.*
	Infernus,	
	Jocus,	
	Locus,	*i, a.*
Neut.	*Rastrum,*	
	Frænum,	
	Capistrum,	
	Filum,	
	Cælum,	*i.*
	Siser,	*es.*
Fem.	*Pergamus,*	Neut.
	Hierosolyma,	*a.*
	Carbasus,	
Neut.	*Nundinum,*	Fem.
	Epulum,	*a.*
	Balneum,	
	Delicium,	

2. Manner of Declining, as

Singular.	Plural.
Vas, vasis,	*vasa, vasorum.*
Vis,	*vires.*
Iter, itineris.	

3. Both Gender, and Flection, as *Supellex, supellectilis,* Plur. *supellectilia,*

A VERB hath

I. Four Conjugations, known by the first person singular, which ends in the

	Which make the Preterpl.	Supines.
1. First in *o* with a Consonant next before *o.* [Except some few in *eo,* and more in *io,* to be learn'd by Use.]	*avi,*	*atum, atu.*
2. Second in *eo.*	*ui,*	*um, u.*
3. Third in *o,* to be learn'd out of a Book.	*i,*	
4. Fourth in *io.*	*ivi,*	*itum, itu.*

Sings.

II Four Moods,

1. Indicative, which hath five Tenſes,
- 1. Preſent-tenſe, — Active, do, doſt, doth. / Paſſive, am, art, is, are.
- 2. Preterimperfect-tenſe, — Active, did, didſt. / Paſſive, was, waſt, were.
- 3. Preterperfect-tenſe, — Active, have, haſt, hath. / Paſſ. have been, haſt been, hath been.
- 4. Preterpluperfect-tenſe, — Active, had, hadſt. / Paſſive, had been, hadſt been.
- 5. Future-tenſe, — Active, ſhall or will, ſhalt or wilt. / Paſſ. ſhall or will be, ſhalt or wilt be.

2. Imperative, — Active, let. / Paſſive, let be.

Signs.

3. Potential,
- May or can in the Preſent- or Future- Tenſe, in the Paſſive, be.
- Might, would, could, ſhould, or ought in the Preterimperf. alone, Preterperf. have, Preterpluſ. had, in the Paſſive, been.

4. Infinitive,
- 1. Active,
  1. Pref. and Preterimperf. to.
  2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to have or had.
  3. Future tenſe, to be hereafter.
- 2. Paſſive,
  1. Pref. and Preterimperf. to be
  2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to have or had been.
  3. Future tenſe, to be hereafter.

N. B The Potential Mood is called Subjunctive when it hath the Indicative Signs, and is joined with *Quanvis, quanquam, ne, cum, quod, uti, licet, ut, ſi,* &c. *utinamne, quin.*

N. 2. To the Infinitive belong alſo four Caſes ſingular of the Participle *dus*, called Gerunds, and beſides two Supines, *viz.* the

1. Genitive in *di*, as *amandi* of loving, ſet after certain Subſtantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Caſe.
2. Ablative in *do*, as *amando* in loving, put either alone or after one of theſe Prepoſitions, *A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro.*
3. Nominative
4. Accuſative } *in dum*, put alone or abſolutely with the Verb *eſt*. / put after *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Two Supines ending the
1. Firſt in *um*, to; as *amatum*, to love.
2. Second in *u*, to be; as *amatu*, to be loved.

Of

Of Participles there are four kinds, one of the

1. Preſent-tenſe, whoſe *Engliſh* ends in *ing*, his *Latin* in *ans* or *ens*; as lov-ing, *am-ans*; read-ing, *leg-ens*.
2. Peterperfect-tenſe, whoſe *Engliſh* ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, his *Latin* in *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*; as lov-ed, *ama-tus*; knit, *ne-xus*; ſeen, *vi-ſus*.
3. Future, in *rus*, to or about to; as *Lecturus* to read, or about to read.
4. Future in *dus*, to be; as *legendus*, to be read.

N. B. Certain Verbs in *or* are Engliſhed with Active Signs only, and called Deponents; ſome with either Active or Paſſive, and therefore called Commons. Others in *o*, with Paſſive Signs only, thence termed Neuter Paſſives: Of which three ſorts,

1. In Termination, as *mæreo*, *mæſtus*, to mourn.
2. In Signification, as *vapulo* to be beaten.
3. In Termination and Signification, *gaudeo*, *gavisus*, to be glad.

The formation of Verbs from their Radical Tenſes.

From *Amo* are formed *Ama* + *bam*, Pr. Im. / *bo*, Future. / *re*, Pr. Inf. / *ns*, Par. pr. — From *Ama-vi*, Preter-Perf. + *veram*, Pr. pl Ind. / *verim*, Pr. pot. / *vissem*, Pr. pl. po. / *vero*, Fu. po.

From *Doceo* are formed *Doce* + *bam*, Pr. Imp. / *bo*, Fut. Ind. / *re*, Pr. Inf. / *ns*, Par. pr. — From *Docu-i*, Preter-Perf. + *cram*, Pr. pl. In. / *crim*, Pr. pot. / *issem*, Pr. pl. pot. / *ero*, Fu. po.

From *Lego* are formed *Leg-* + *ebam*, Pr. Im. / *am*, Future. / *ere*, Pr. Inf. / *ens*, Par. pr. — From *Leg-i* Preter-Perf. + *eram*, Pr. pl. In. / *erim*, Pr. pot. / *issem*, Pr. pl. po. / *ero*, Fut. po.

From *Audio* are formed *Audi* + *ebam*, Pr. Im. / *am*, Fut. / *re*, Pr. Inf. / *ens*, Par. p. — From *Audiv-i* Preter-Perf. + *eram*, Pr. pl. In. / *erim*, Pr. pot. / *issem*, Pr. pl. po. / *ero*, Fut. po.

	Tenses.	Con.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
		Signs	do	doſt	doth	do	do	do
Am- love	Preſent Tenſe.	1.	o	as	at	amus	atis	ant
Doc- teach		2.	eo	es	et	emus	etis	ent
Leg- read		3.	o	is	it	ĭmus	ĭtis	unt
Aud- hear.		4.	io	is	it	īmus	ītis	iunt
		Signs	did	didſt	did	did	did	did
Rog- ask	Preterimperfect Tenſe.	1.	abam	abas	abat	abamus	abatis	abant
Ten- hold		2.	ebam	ebas	ebat	ebamus	ebatis	ebant
Em- buy		3.	ebam	ebas	ebat	ebamus	ebatis	ebant
Erud- inſtruct		4.	iebam	iebas	iebat	iebamus	iebatis	iebant
		Signs	have	haſt	hath	have	have	have
Laud- praiſe	Preterperfect Tenſe.	1.	avi	aviſti	avit	avimus	aviſtis	averunt avere
Mon- warn		2.	ui	uiſti	uit	uimus	uiſtis	erunt ere
Defend- defend		3.	i	iſti	it	imus	iſtis	erunt ere
Pun- puniſh		4.	ivi	iviſti	ivit	ivimus	iviſtis	iverunt ivere
		Signs	had	hadſt	had	had	had	had
Not- obſerve	Preterpluperfect Tenſe.	1.	averam	averas	verat	averamus	veratis	averant
Terr- fright		2.	ueram	ueras	uerat	ueramus	uratis	uerant
Occid- kill		3.	ĕram	ĕras	ĕrat	eramus	eratis	erant
Imped- hinder		4.	iveram	iveras	iverat	iveramus	iveratis	iverant

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	am	art	is		are	are	are
	or	*aris* *are*	*atur*		*amur*	*amini*	*antur*
	eor	*eris* *ere*	*etur*		*emur*	*emini*	*entur*
	or	*ĕris* *ĕre*	*ĭtur*		*ĭmur*	*imini*	*untur*
	ior	*īris* *īre*	*ītur*		*īmur*	*imini*	*iuntur*
	was	wast	was		were	were	were
	abar	*abaris* *abare*	*abatur*		*abamur*	*abamini*	*abantur*
	ebar	*ebaris* *ebare*	*ebatur*		*ebamur*	*ebamini*	*ebantur*
	ebar	*ebaris* *ebare*	*ebatur*		*ebamur*	*ebamini*	*ebantur*
	iebar	*iebaris* *iebare*	*iebatur*		*iebamur*	*iebamini*	*iebantur*
	have been	hadst been	hath been		have been		
	atus — *us* — *us* — *itus*	*fuam vel fui*	*es vel fuisti*	*est vel fuit*	*i.*	*fumus vel fuimus*	*estis vel fuistis*	*sunt, fuerunt vel fuere*
	had been	hadst been	had been		have been		
	atus — *us* — *us* — *itus*	*eram vel fueram*	*eras vel fueras*	*erat vel fuerat*	*i.*	*eramus vel fueramus*	*eratis vel fueratis*	*erant vel fuerant*

Tenses.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
	Signs	shall or will	shalt or wilt	shall or will			
Serv- keep	Future Tense. 1.	*abo*	*abis*	*abit*	*abimus*	*abitis*	*abunt*
Detin- detain	2.	*ebo*	*ebis*	*ebit*	*ebimus*	*ebitis*	*ebunt*
Vert- turn	3.	*am*	*es*	*et*	*emus*	*etis*	*ent*
Veſt- cloth	4.	*iam*	*ies*	*iet*	*iemus*	*ietis*	*ient*
Imperative Mood.	Signs			let	let		let
	Present Tense. 1.		*a* *ato*	*et* *ato*	*emus*	*ate* *atote*	*ent* *anto*
	2.		*e* *eto*	*eat* *eto*	*eamus*	*ete* *etote*	*eant* *ento*
	3.		*e* *ĭto*	*at* *ĭto*	*amus*	*ĭte* *itote*	*ant* *unto*
	4.		*i* *ito*	*iat* *ito*	*iamus*	*ite* *itote*	*iant* *iunto*
Potential Mood.	Signs	may or can	maiſt or canſt	may or can &c.			
	Present Tense. 1.	*am*	*es*	*et*	*emus*	*etis*	*ent*
	2.	*eam*	*eas*	*eat*	*eamus*	*eatis*	*eant*
	3.	*am*	*as*	*at*	*amus*	*atis*	*ant*
	4.	*iam*	*ias*	*iat*	*iamus*	*iatis*	*iant*
	Signs	might would ſhould			ought or could		
	Preterimperfect Tenſe. 1.	*arem*	*ares*	*aret*	*aremus*	*aretis*	*arent*
	2.	*ērem*	*ēres*	*ēret*	*ēremus*	*ēretis*	*ērent*
	3.	*ĕrem*	*ĕres*	*ĕret*	*eremus*	*eretis*	*erent*
	4.	*irem*	*ires*	*iret*	*iremus*	*iretis*	*irent*

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	shall or will be	shalt or wilt be	shall or will be			
	abor	aberis abere	abitur	abimur	abimini	abuntur
	ebor	eberis ebere	ebitur	ebimur	ebimini	ebuntur
	ar	eris ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	iar	ieris iere	ietur	iemur	iemini	ientur
		be thou	let him be be he	be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let 'em be
		are ator	etur ator	emur	emini eminor	entur antor
		ere etor	eatur etor	eamur	emini eminor	eantur entor
		ĕre ĭtor	atur ĭtor	amur	imini iminor	antur untor
		ire itor	iatur itor	iamur	imini iminor	iantur iuntor
	may or can be	maist or canst be	may or can be &c.			
	er	eris ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	ear	earis eare	eatur	eamur	eamini	eantur
	ar	aris are	atur	amur	amini	antur
	iar	iaris iare	iatur	iamur	iamini	antur
	might would should			ought or could be		
	arer	areris arere	aretur	aremur	aremini	arentur
	erer	ereris erere	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur
	ĕrer	ereris erere	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur
	irer	ireris irere	iretur	iremur	iremini	irentur

Tenſes.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
Signs		might would ſhould			bught or could have		
Preterperfect Tenſe.	1.	*averim*	*averis*	*averit*	*averimus*	*averitis*	*averint*
	2.	*uerim*	*ueris*	*uerit*	*uerimus*	*ueritis*	*uerint*
	3.	*erim*	*eris*	*erit*	*erimus*	*eritis*	*erint*
	4.	*iverem*	*iveris*	*iverit*	*iverimus*	*iveritis*	*iverint*
Signs		might would ſhould			might or could had		
Preterplup. Tenſe.	1.	*aviſſem*	*aviſſes*	*aviſſet*	*aviſſemus*	*aviſſetis*	*aviſſent*
	2.	*uiſſem*	*uiſſes*	*uiſſet*	*uiſſemus*	*uiſſetis*	*uiſſent*
	3.	*iſſem*	*iſſes*	*iſſet*	*iſſemus*	*iſſetis*	*iſſent*
	4.	*iviſſem*	*iviſſes*	*iviſſet*	*iviſſemus*	*iviſſetis*	*iviſſent*
Signs		may or can hereafter			maiſt or canſt hereafter		
Future Tenſe.	1.	*avero*	*averis*	*averit*	*averimus*	*averitis*	*averint*
	2.	*uero*	*ueris*	*uerit*	*uerimus*	*ueritis*	*uerint*
	3.	*ero*	*eris*	*erit*	*erimus*	*eritis*	*erint*
	4.	*ivero*	*iveris*	*iverit*	*iverimus*	*iveritis*	*iverint*

Infinitive

Preſent { *are* / *ere* / *ere* / *ire* } to.

Preterp. & Preterpl. { *aviſſe* / *uiſſe* / *iſſe* / *iviſſe* } To have or had.

Future { *aturum* / *urum* / *urum* / *iturum* } *eſſe* To hereafter.

Gerunds,
1 *andi*, of. *ando*, in. *andum*, to
2 *endi*, of.
3 *endo*, in. *endum*, to.
4 *iendi*, of. *iendo*, in. *iendum*, to.

Supines,
1. *atum.*
2. 3. *um.*
4. *itum.*

Supines,
1. *atu.*
2. 3. *u.*
4. *itu.*

Participles,
1. *ans*, 2. 3. *ens*, 4. *iens*, } ing.

1. *aturus*, 2. 3. *urus*, 4. *iturus*, } To, or about to.

1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
might would ſhould ought				or could have been		
atus / us / us / itus } *ſim vel fuerim*	*ſis vel fueris*	*ſit vel fuerit*		*ſimus vel fuerimus*	*ſitis vel fueritis*	*ſint vel fuerint*
atus / us / us / itus } *ſim fuerim*	*ſis vel fueris*	*ſit vel fuerit*		*ſimus fuerimus*	*ſitis fueritis*	*ſint fuerint*
might would ſhould ought				or could had been		
atus / us / us / itus } *eſſem vel fuiſſem*	*eſſes vel fuiſſes*	*eſſet vel fuiſſet*	*i.*	*eſſemus vel fuiſſemus*	*eſſetis vel fuiſſetis*	*eſſent vel fuiſſent*
may or can be hereafter				maiſt or canſt be hereafter		
atus / us / us / itus } *ero vel fuero*	*eris vel fueris*	*erit vel fuerit*	*i.*	*erimus vel fuerimus*	*eritis vel fueritis*	*erunt vel fuerint*

Mood.

Preſent. { *ari, eri, i, iri* } To be.

Preterperf. { *atum, 2, 3, itum* } *um* { *eſſe, vel, fuiſſe* } To have or had been.

Future Tenſe, { *atum iri vel andum eſſe; um iri vel endum eſſe; um iri vel endum eſſe; itum iri vel iendum eſſe* } To be hereafter.

Participles of the

Preter. { *atus, 2, 3, itus* } *us* { d, t, n. }

Fut. in *dus*. { *endus, 2, 3, iendus* } *endus* { to be. }

Indicative

Indicative Mood.

Sum fui esse futurus, to be.

Persons	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Pres.	*Sum*	*es*	*est*	*sumus*	*estis*	*sunt*	am, art, is, are
Preter-imperf.	*eram*	*eras*	*erat*	*eramus*	*eratis*	*erant*	was, wast, were
Perf.	*Fui*	*fuisti*	*fuit*	*fuimus*	*fuistis*	*fuerunt* *fuere*	have been, hast been, hath been
Plusq.	*fueram*	*fueras*	*fuerat*	*fueramus*	*fueratis*	*fuerant*	had been, hadst been
Fut.	*Ero*	*eris*	*erit*	*erimus*	*eritis*	*erunt*	shall or will be, shalt or wilt be

Imperative Mood.

	sis *es* *esto*	*sit* *esto*	*simus*	*sitis* *este* *estote*	*sint* *sunto*	
	bethou	be he or let him be	be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let them be	

Potential Mood.

may or can be, maist or canst be, may or can be.

sim	*sis*	*sit*	*simus*	*sitis*	*sint*	
essem	*esses*	*esset*	*essemus*	*essetis*	*essent*	might, would, should, ought or could be
fuerim	*fueris*	*fuerit*	*fuerĭmus*	*fuerĭtis*	*fuerint*	have been
fuissem	*fuisses*	*fuisset*	*fuissemus*	*fuessetis*	*fuissent*	had been
fuero	*fueris*	*fuerit*	*fuerĭmus*	*fueritis*	*fuerint*	may or can be hereafter

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Preterp.	*esse* to be	Preterp. and Preterplup.	*fuisse* to have or had been	Fut.	*fore vel futurum esse* to be hereafter.

Of certain Irregular Verbs.

Præſ.	Præterperfect Tenſe.	Infinitive Mood.	Participle.	
Poſſum	*potui*	*poſſe*	*potens*:	to may or can: or to be (able.
Volo	*volui*	*velle*	*volens*:	to be willing.
Nolo	*nolui*	*nolle*	*nolens*:	to be unwilling
Malo	*malui*	*malle*	*malens*:	to be more willing.
Fero	*tuli*	*ferre*	*latum*:	to bear or ſuffer.
Feror	*latus ſum*	*fieri*	*latus*:	to be Born or ſuffered.
Fio	*factus ſum*	*fieri*	*factus*:	to be made or done.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eunatū, itū, itu, iens, iturus, to go, like ſe *Queo*.

dicative Mood.

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
ræſ.	*Poſſum*	*potes*	*poteſt,*	*poſſumus*	*poteſtis*	*poſſunt*	may or can.
nperf.	*Poteram*, as *Eram*						might or could.
uture	*Potero*, as *Ero*						may or can.

otential Mood.

ræſ. *Poſſim poſſis poſſit, poſſimus poſſitis poſſunt*, may or can.
So *Velim, nolim, malim*

nperf. *Poſſem poſſes poſſet, poſſemus poſſetis poſſent*, might or could.
So *Vellem, nollem, mallem.*

finitive Mood, —— *Poſſe* to be able.

dicative Mood.

ræſ. *Volo vis vult, volumus vultis volunt*, am willing.
Nolo nonvis nonvult, nolumus nonvultis nolunt, am unwilling.
Malo mavis mavult, malumus mavultis malunt had rather, or am more willing.

ut. *Vol-am, Nol-am, Mal-am* } *ei et, emus etis ent* shall be willing. shall be unwilling. shall be more willing.

mperative Mood.

Noli do not *nolite* do not
Nolito thou, *nolitote* ye,

Infinitive Mood. { *Velle* to be willing. *Nolle* to be unwilling. *Malle* to be more willing.

Theſe Verbs in all other Tenſes of all Moods are varied like Ver of the Second Conjugation.

Indicative Mood.

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Preſ.	*Fero*	*fers*	*fert.*	*ferimus*	*feritis*	*ferunt*,	bear or ſuffer.
	Feror	*ferris* / *ferre*	*fertur.*	*ferimur*	*ferimini*	*feruntur*,	are born or ſu fere

---

Imperat.

Preſ.	bear or ſuffer thou	let him bear or ſuffer.	Let us bear or ſuffer.	Bear or ſuffer ye	let them bear or ſuffer
	Fer	*ferat*	*Feramus*	*ferte*	*ferant*
	ferto	*ferto*		*fertote.*	*feruntо.*
	be thou born or ſuffered	Let him be born or ſuffered	Be we born or ſuffered	Be ye born or ſuffered	Let them be born or ſuffered
	Ferre	*feratur*	*Feramur*	*ferimini*	*ferantur*
	fertor	*fertor*		*feriminor.*	*feruntor.*

Potential.

might would ſhould, *&c.*

Imperf. { *Ferrem* *ferres* *ferret.* *ferremus* *ferretis* *ferrent* bear or ſuff
Ferrer *ferreris* / *ferrere* *ferretur.* *ferremur* *ferremini* *ferrentur* be born ſuffer

---

Infinitive.

Preſ. *Ferre* to bear or ſuffer. *Ferri* to be born or ſuffered.

Theſe Verbs in all other Moods and Tenſes are of the third Co jugation, and ſo is *Edo* throughout, ſaving that *Es*, *eſt*, *eſtis*, *e eſte*, *eſtote*, *Eſſem*, *eſſes*, *eſſet*, *eſſemus*, *eſſetis*, *eſſint*, and *eſſe* are ſometim uſed for the ſame Tenſes and Perſons of *Edo*.

Fio is a Neuter Paſſive of the fourth Conjugation exactly, exc *Fierem*, *fieres*, *fieret*, *fieremus*, *fieretis*, *fierent* and *Fieri*.

Preſ.	*Eo*	*is*	*it.*	*imus*	*itis*	*eunt*	go.
Imperf.	*Ibam*	*ibas*	*ibat.*	*ibamus*	*ibatis*	*ibant*	go.
Future.	*Ibo*	*ibis*	*ibit.*	*ibimus*	*ibitis*	*ibunt*	go.

Ambio to go about makes *ambiam* in the future.

go thou.	let him go.	let us go.	go ye.	let them go.
I.	*eat*		*ite*	*eant*
ito	*ito*	*eamus*	*itote*	*eunto.*

The Gerunds and oblique Caſes of the Partic. of the Preſent Tenſe uſe *eun* for *ien*, as *Per-iens per-euntis eunti eundo*, &c. Except *ambiens.*

Of the Preterperfect Tenſe and Supine of Verbs of the four Conjugations.

I. Verbs of the firſt Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tenſe in *avi* and Supine in *atum.*

Preſent.	Except. Pret.	Supine	to
La-vo		*lotum* / *lavatum*	waſh.
Ju-vo	vi	*jutum*	help.
Crep-o		*crepitum*	crack
Cub-o		*cubitum*	ly down
Dom-o		*domitum*	tame
Mic-o			ſhine
Nec-o	ui	*nectum*	kill
Fric-o		*frictum*	rub
Son-o		*ſonitum*	ſound
Ton-o		*tonitum*	thunder
Vet-o		*vetitum*	forbid
Sec-o		*ſectum*	cut
Dimic-o		*diſcrepitū*	fight
Diſcrep-o	ui	*diſcrepatū*	differ
Increp-o	avi	*increpitū*	chide
		increpatū	
Can-o	avi	*cænatum*	ſup
Jur-o	atus	*juratum*	ſwear
Pot-o	ſum	*potum*	drink
Titub-o		*titubatum*	ſtumble
Do	dedi	*datum*	give
Sto	ſteti	*ſtatum*	ſtand
Aſt-o	a-ſtiti	*aſtitum*	ſtand by

II. Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation make the Pret. in *ui*, and the Supine in *itū.*

Frend-eo	i.	*frenum*	gnaſh
Sed-eo		*ſeſſum*	ſit
Strid-eo			
Vid-eo		*viſum*	ſee
Cenſ-eo		*cenſum*	think
Doc-eo		*doctum*	teach
Lat-eo		*latitum*	ly hid
Miſc-eo	ui.	*miſtum* / *mixtum*	mingle
Sorb-eo		*ſorptum*	ſup
Ten-eo		*tentum*	hold
Torr-eo		*toſtum*	roſt
Abol-eo		*abolitum*	aboliſh
Adol-eo		*adultum*	grow
Exol-eo		*exoletum*	decay
Inol-eo		*inolitum*	grow bigger
Obſol-eo		*obſoletum*	grow out of
Ci-eo	evi	*citum*	ſtir up (uſe
Del-eo		*deletum*	blot out
Fl-eo		*fletum*	weep
N-eo		*netum*	ſpin
Pl-eo		*pletum*	fill
Vi-eo		*vietum*	bind
Jub-eo	juſſi	*juſſum*	command

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Al-geo			be cold
Ar deo		*arsum*	burn
Ful geo			glister
Hæ-reo		*hæsum*	stick to
Indul-geo		*indultum*	cocker
Man-eo		*mansum*	tarry
Mul-ceo	si.	*mulsum*	assuage
Mul-geo		*mulctum*	milk
Ri-deo		*risum*	laugh
Suā deo		*suasum*	perswade
Ter-geo		*tersum*	wipe
Tor-queo		*torsum*	wrest
Tur-geo			swell
Ur geo			enforce
Ca-veo	vi.	*cautum*	beware
Fa-veo		*fautum*	favor
Fer-veo			be hot
Fo-veo		*fotum*	cherish
Mo veo		*motum*	move
Pa-veo			fear
Au-geo	xi.	*auctum*	increase
Fri-geo			be cold
Lu-ceo			shine
Lugeo		*luctum*	lament
Spondeo	*spospondi*	*sponsum*	betroth
Tondeo	*totondi*	*tonsum*	clip
Mordeo	*momordi*	*morsum*	bite
Pendeo	*pependi*	*pensum*	hang
Placeo	*placui* / *placitus*		please
Careo	*carui* / *cassus sum*		want
Prandeo	*prandi* / *pransus sum*		dine
Mereor	*merui* / *meritus sum*		deserve
Audeo-ausus	*sum*		be bold
Gaudeo-gavisus	*sum*		rejoice

III. Verbs of the third Conjugation are here enumerated with their Preterperf. Tenses and Supines.

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Bib-o		*bibitum*	drink
Lamb-o			lick
Scab-o			scratch
Ic-o		*ictum*	smite
Abscondo		*absconditū*	hide
Accend o		*accensum*	kindle
Cud o		*cusum*	forge
Defend-o		*defensum*	defend
Ed-o		*esum*	eat
Frend-o		*fressum*	gnash
Mand-o		*mansum*	eat
Pand-o		*passum* / *pansū*	set open
Prehend-o		*prehensum*	catch
Occīd-o		*occasum*	die
Occīd-o	i	*occisum*	to kill
Rud-o			to bray
Scand-o		*scansum*	climb
Sid-o			sink down
Strid-o			gnash
Deg-o			live
Leg-o		*lectum*	read
Psall-o			sing
Refell-o			refute
Sall-o		*salsum*	salt
Em-o		*emptum*	buy
Succurr-o		*succursum*	help
Incess-o			invade
Verr-o		*versum*	brush
Vert-o		*versum*	turn
Lav-o		*lautum*	wash
Solv-o		*solutum*	loose
Volv-o		*volutum*	roll
Glub-o		*gluptum*	flea
Nub o		*nuptum*	be married
Scrib o	psi	*scriptum*	write
Com o		*comptum*	kemb
Dem-o		*demptum*	take away
Prom-o		*promptum*	draw

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Sum-o		sumptum	take
Tem-no		temptum	despise
Car-po		carptum	crop
Re-po	psi	reptum	crawl
Scal-po		scalptum	scratch
Sculpo		sculptum	grave
Ser po		serptum	creep
Clau-do		clausum	shut
Divi-do		divisum	divide
Le-do		lasum	hurt
Lu-do		lusum	play
Plau-do		plausum	clap hands
Ra-do	si	rasum	shave
Ro-do		rosum	knaw
Tru-do		trusum	thrust
Va-do		vasum	go
Mer-go		mersum	drown
Spar-go		sparsum	sprinkle
Vi-so		visum	visit
Mi-tto		missum	send
Ce-do		cessum	give place
Pre-mo		pressum	press
Ge-ro	ssi	gestum	carry
U-ro		ustum	burn
Quatio		quassum	shake
Percutio		percussum	smite
Compesc-o			refrain
Dispesc-o			drive Beasts from
Al-o		altū / alitū	(pasture nourish
Col-o		cultum	till
Consul-o		consultum	counsel
Excell-o		excelsum	excel
Præcell-o		præcelsum	surpass
Mal-o	ui		have rather
Mol-o		molitum	grind
Nol-o			be unwil-
Occul-o		occultum	hide (ling
Vol-o			be willing
Frem-o		fremitum	roar
Gem-o		gemitum	groan
Trem-o			tremble

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Vom-o		vomitum	vomit
Accin-o		accentum	to sing, to
a Cano			noise
Strep-o		strepitum	make a
Ser-o		sertum	lay in or-
Pins-o		pistum	bake (der
Stert-o			short
Tex-o		textum	weave
Desip-io			doat
Rap-io		raptum	snatch
Ac-uo		acutum	sharpen
Ann-uo			yield unto
Arg-uo		argutum	reprove
Congr-uo			agree to
Dil-uo		dilutum	wash
Imb-uo		imbutum	season
Ingr uo			invade
L-uo		luitum	pay
Met uo			fear
Min-uo		minutum	diminish
Ren uo	uī		refuse
Resp-uo			
R-uo		rutū / ruitū	rush
Sp uo		sputum	spit
Stat. uo		statutum	appoint
Stern-uo		sternutum	sneeze
S uo		sutum	sow
Trib-uo		tributum	give
Di-co		dictum	speak
Du-co		ductum	lead
An go			perplex
Cin-go		cinctum	gird
Clang-o			sound
Fi-go		fixum	faster
Fin-go	xi	fictum	feign
Fli-go		flictum	beat
		frixum	
Fri-go			pearch
		frictum	
Jun-go		junctum	joyn
Lin-go		linctum	lick
Mi-go		mictum	piss

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Meio			piss	*Pa sco*		*pastum*	feed
Mun-go		*munctum*	snuff	*Quie-sco*		*quietū*	rest
Nin-go			snow	*Sci-sco*	vi	*scitum*	determin
Pin-go		*pictum*	paint	*Sue-sco*		*suetum*	accustō
Plan-go		*planctum*	lament	*Cre-sco*		*cretum*	grow
Re go		*rectum*	govern	*Cal vo*			bald
Rin-go		*rictum*	grin	*Cerno*	crevi		see
Su go			suck	*Sperno*	sprevi	*spretum*	despise
Strin-go		*strictum*	bind	*Ster-no*	stravi	*stratum*	strow
Stin-go				*Tero*	trivi	*tritum*	wear
	xi	*stinctum*	extinguish	*Quæro*	quæsivi	*quæsitū*	seek
Stin-guo				*Sero*	sevi	*satum*	plant
Te-go		*tectum*	cover	*Sino*	sivi	*situm*	suffer
Tin-go		*tinctum*	colour	*Arcess-o*		*arcessū*	go to ca
Un-go		*unctum*	anoint	*Lacess-o*	ivi	*lacessitū*	provoke
Tra-ho		*tractum*	draw	*Pet-o*		*petitum*	ask
Ve-ho		*vectum*	carry	*Cup-io*		*cupitū*	desire
Co-quo		*coctum*	boil	*Vinco*	vici	*victum*	overcom
Ele-cto		*flexum*	bend	*Quinisco*	quexi		nod
Vi-vo		*victum*	live	*Fido*	fisus sū		trust
Flu-o		*fluxum*	flow	*Findo*	fidi	*fissum*	cleave
Stru-o		*structum*	build	*Fundo*	fudi	*fusum*	pour ou
All-icio		*allectum*	allure	*Scindo*	scidi	*scissum*	cut
Dil-igo		*dilectum*	love	*Ago*	egi	*actum*	do
Intell-igo		*intellectū*	understand	*Satago*	sategi	*satactū*	perform
Negl igo		*neglectum*	neglect	*Perago*	peregi	*peractū*	finish
Dir-igo	ixi	*directum*	direct	*Cogo*	coegi	*coactum*	compel
Insp-icio		*inspectum*	look into	*Frango*	fregi	*fractū*	break
&c *à specio*				*Pergo*	perrexi	*perrectū*	go for
& *rego*				*Surgo*	surrexi	*surrectū*	rise(wa
Ab-do		*abditum*	hide	*Percello*	perculi	*perculsū*	strike
Ad-do		*additum*	add	*Recello*	reculi	*reculsū*	pull ba
Con-do		*conditum*	build	*Tollo*	sustuli	*sublatū*	take aw
Cre-do		*creditum*	believe	*Gigno*	genui	*genitū*	beget
De-do		*deditum*	yield up	*Pono*	posui	*positum*	put
E-do		*editum*	publish	*Rumpo*	rupi	*ruptum*	break
In-do	didi	*inditum*	put in	*Linquo*	liqui	*lictum*	leave
Ob-do		*obditum*	put againſt				
Pro-do		*proditum*	betray	*Fero*	tuli	*latum*	bear o / suffer
Red-do		*redditum*	restore				
Tra-do		*traditum*	deliver	*Plecto*	plexui	*plexum*	punish
Ven-do		*venditum*	sell	*Meto*	messui	*messum*	mow
No-sco		*notum*	know				
Igno-sco		*ignotum*	forgive				

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Sisto	ſtiti	*ſtatum*	make to ſtand
Facio	feci	*factum*	do
Jacio	jeci	*jactum*	caſt
Fodio	fodi	*foſſum*	dig
Fugio	fugi	*fugitum*	fly
Capio	cepi	*captum*	take

Such as double the Preterperfect Tenſe are,

Cado	cecĭdi	*caſum*	fall
Cædo	cecīdi	*cæſum*	beat
Cano	cecini	*cantum*	ſing
Curro	cucurri	*curſum*	run
De-curro		*decurſum*	run down
Ex-curro		*excurſum*	run out
Præ-curro		*præcurſū*	run before
Diſco	didici		learn
Fallo	fefelli	*falſum*	deceive
Pario	peperi	*partum*	bring forth
Pedo	pepedi	*peditum*	fart
Pello	pepuli	*pulſum*	drive out
Pendo	pependi	*penſum*	weigh
Poſco	popoſci		require
Tango	tetigi	*tactum*	touch
Tendo	tetendi	*tenſū*, *tentū*	ſtretch out
Tundo	tutndi	*tunſum*	knock

Theſe following have two or three Preterperfect Tenſes.

Capeſſ-o	i	*capeſſitum*	go to take
Faceſſ-o	ivi	*faceſſitum*	go to do
Lino	*lini*, *livi*, *levi*	*litum*	beſmear
Necto	*nexui*, *nexi*	*nexum*	knit

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Pecto	*pexui*, *pexi*	*pectū*, *pexum*	kemb
Pango	*pepegi*, *panxi*	*pactū*	bargain, join
Parco	*peperci*, *parſi*		ſpare
Pluo	*plui*, *pluvi*	*plutū*	rain
Pungo	*punxi*, *pupugi*	*punctū*	prick
Sapio	*ſapui*, *ſapivi*		be wiſe
Vello	*velli*, *vulſi*	*vulſum*	pluck
Verro	*verri*, *verſi*	*verſum*	

Theſe Preterperfect Tenſes are uſed in Compoſition only.

Cellui, plevi	from	*cello, pleo*
Quaſſi, crevi		*quatio, cerno*
Cubui, levi		*cumbo, leo*
Nivi, lexi		*niveo, lacio*
Sorpſi, ſpexi, vaſi		*ſorbeo, ſpecio, vado*

IV. Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tenſe in *ivi*, and Supine in *itum*, Except.

Singultio	ivi	*ſingultum*	ſob
Sepelio		*ſepultum*	bury

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Comperio		*compertum*	find
Reperio		*repertum*	find
Farcio	farci	*ſartum*	ſtuff
Refercio	ſi	*refertum*	ſtuff
Sarcio	ſi	*ſartum*	patch
Fulcio	ſi	*fultum*	prop
Raucio	ſi	*rauſum*	be hoarſe
Sepio	ſi	*ſeptum*	hedge
Haurio	ſi	*hauſtum*	draw
Sentio	ſi	*ſenſum*	perceive
Aperio	ui	*apertum*	open
Operio	ui	*opertum*	cover
Amicio	ui	*amictum*	cloath

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Sal-io-ui	& ij	*ſaltum*	leap
Sancio	*ſanxi*	*ſanctum*	eſtabliſh
Sancio	*ſancivi*	*ſancitū*	eſtabliſh
Venio	*veni*	*ventum*	come
Fio	*factus*	*ſum*	be made or done
Veneo	*venivi*	*venum*	be ſold
Eo	*ivi*	*itum*	go
Queo	*quivi*	*quitum*	may or can

Of Compounds.

The Preterperfect Tenſe is doubled in theſe only.

Didici } from { *diſco*
Popoſci } from { *poſco*

Do } makes { *didi* except { *venundo* / *peſſundo* / *circundo* / *ſatiſdo* } dedi
Sto } makes { *ſtiti* { *abſcondo* di 3æ.
Oleo } makes { *olevi* except { *redoleo* / *ſuboleo* } ui

Applico / *Complico* / *Explico* / *Implico* / *Increpo* / *Diſcrepo* } make *ui* or *avi*.

Theſ

These Verbs in Composition change the first Syllable.

I. Of both Present Tense and Preterperfect Tense in e i except

Ad	*Damno*	*Habeo*	*posthabeo*
Per	*Lacto*	*Salio*	
In	*Sacro*	*Statuo*	
Inter	*Fallo*	*Cado*	
Trans	*Arceo*	*Lædo*	
Præter	*Tracto*	*Cano*	
Post	*Fatiscor*	*Quæro*	
Ob	*Partio*	*Cædo*	
Ante	*Carpo*	*Tango*	
a	*Patro*	*Egeo*	
ab	*Scando*	*Teneo*	
de	*Spargo*	*Taceo*	*remaneo*
e	*Pario*	*Maneo*	*perma-*
ex	*Farcio*	*Sapio*	*neo*
Pro	*Capto*	*Rapio*	
Præ	*Jacto*		
Sub	*Cando*	*From* Placeo	
Super	*Gradior*	Displiceo *only.*	
Di dis			
re			
se con			

Exc. *Abacto*

From
- *Pasco* — *compesco* / *dispesco* — *ui*
- *Pario* — *comperio* / *reperio* — *peri*
- *Juro* — *dejero* / *pejero*
- *mando commendo*
- *Halo anhelo*
- *Patior perpetior*

— only

II. Of the Present Tense, and such as come of that only i. Exc.

Frango			
Rego	*pergo*	*Scalpo*	*sculpo*
		Calco	*culco*
	surgo	*Salto*	*sulto*
Sedeo	*supersedeo*	*Claudo*	*cludo*
Emo	*coëmo*	*Quatio*	*cutio*
Capio	*depango*	*Lavo*	*luo*
Jacio	*oppango*	*Causo*	*cuso*
	circumpan-	*Plaudo*	*plodo*
Pango	*repango* (*go*		
Lacio	*circumago*	From *Lego*	
Specio	*perago*	*Colligo*	
Ago	*satago*	*Deligo*	*legi*
Premo	*dego*	*Eligo*	
	cogo	*Seligo*	

makes

Facio—Its Compounds with *satis bene male*, or a Noun.

Diligo Negligo Intelligo — *lexi*

The rest change not.

So these Supines in Composition change thus.

e *tunsum*	becomes	*tusum*
captum ruitum		*rutum*
factum saltum		*sultum*
jactum sutum		*situm*
raptum datum		*ditum*
cantum statum		*stitum*

par-

partum
ſparſum Cognoſco } makes { *cognitum*
carptum Agnoſco } { *agnitum*
fartum Adoleo { *adultum*

The Compounds of *Edo*, make *eſum*—But *comedo* both *eſtum* and *eſum*.

Irregular Futures in *rus*.

			To
From	*Orior*	*oriturus*	riſe
	Morior	*moriturus*	die
	Pario	*pariturus*	bring forth
	Arguo	*arguiturus*	argue
	Eruo	*eruiturus*	root up
	Noſco	*noſciturus*	know
	Naſcor	*naſciturus*	be born
	Fuo	*futurus*	be

Theſe want the Preterperfect Tenſe and Supines.

	To
Ambigo	doubt
Aveo	deſire
Cerno	ſee
Cluco	be counted
Fatiſco	gape
Fero	ſuffer
Ferio	ſtrike
Furio	rage
Gliſco	glow
Liquor	melt
Medeor	heal
Meio	piſs
Mæreo	mourn
Polleo	be able
Reminiſcor	remember
Renideo	gliſter
Rigor	grin
Tollo	lift up
Vergo	bend
Veſcor	eat

And Paſſives, whoſe Actives want the Supines. Alſo Inceptives in *ſco* and Meditatives except { *Partur-io* / *Eſur-io* } *itum*.

Such as want the Supines only, are before ſet down in their Order, to which add

		To
Abſilio		leap away
Proſil-io	*ui*	leap forwards
Cl-uo		be famous
Geſtio		deſire
Inceſſo		invade
Prodigo		ſquander

And alſo all Neuters of the ſecond Conjugation in *eo*, except

Caleo		*calitum*	be warm
Doleo		*dolitum*	be troubled
Lateo		*latitum*	lie hid
Noceo		*nocitum*	hurt
Oleo	*ui*	*olitum*	ſmell
Pareo		*paritum*	obey
Placeo		*placitum*	pleaſe
Taceo		*tacitum*	be ſilent
Valeo		*valitum*	be in health

Ver-

Verba Deponentia.

I. Conjugationis *imæ.*

A	To
Abominor	Abhor or hate
Adminiculor	Help or ſtay
Adulor	Flatter
Adulteror	Commit Adultery
Æditimor	Overſee a Church
Æmulor	Imitate
Affor	Speak to (Wares
Aginor	Buy or ſell ſmall
Altercor	Wrangle
Alumnor	Nouriſh or foſter
Amplexor	Embrace
Ampullor	Speak big words
Ancillor	Serve
Apricor	Sit Sunning
Aquor	Water
Arbitror	Think
Architector	Build
Argumentor	Diſpute
Argutor	Speak ſharply
Ariolor	Propheſy or fore-
Ariſtor	Glean tell
Aſpernor	Deſpiſe
Aſſentor	Flatter
Aucupor	Hawk
Auguror	Propheſy, or go a-
Averſor	Abhor (bout to
Auriger	Drive a Coach
Auſpicor	Begin a matter
Auxilior	Help or aid
B	
Bacchor	Play the Debauch
Bellor	War or Fight
Bubulcitor	Play the Herdſman
C	
Cachinnor	Laugh aloud
Calumnior	Accuſe falſely
Caprificor	Dreſs wild figtrees
Cavillor	Cavil or reaſon craftily
Cauponor	Sell for gain
Cauſidicor	Plead an excuſe
Cauſor	Except againſt
Comeſſor	Feaſt together
Comitor	Accompany
Commentor	Deviſe
Concionor	Preach
Confligor	Fight
Conor	Endeavour
Conſpicor	Behold or perceive
Contemplor	Conſider
Contemptor	Deſpiſe often
Contor	Sound to the bottom
Convitior	Rail at
Cornicor	Chat like a Daw
Criminor	Accuſe
Cunctor	Delay
D	
Delector	Take delight
Deſpicor	Deſpiſe
Digladior	Fight with Swords
Dignor	Vouchſafe
Dominor	Rule
E	
Effor	Speak out
Emacror	Make or wax lean
Epulor	Feaſt
Execror	Curſe
Exequior	Execute Funerals
F	
Fabricor	Invent or Build
Fabulor	Talk
Fœneror	Borrow, *Acc.* to lend on uſury, *Dat.*
Famulor	Serve
Fari	Speak
Fatuor	Play the fool
Ferior	Keep Holy-day

Fluctuor

	To
Fluctuor	Rise in Waves: to float
Fociller	Nourish or Comfort
Fornicor	Commit fornication
Frumentor	Provide Corn
Frustror	Deceive
Furor	Steal
G	
Gesticulor	Leap for joy
Glorior	Boast
Græcor	Be merry as a Greek
Grassor	Rob or slay
Gratificor	Gratify
Grator	Give thanks to
Gratulor	Rejoice in ones behalf
H	
Hallucinor	Mistake or err
Helluor	Eat much or devour
Hortor	Exhort
Hospitor	Lodg or entertain
I	
Jaculor	Shoot darts
Imaginor	Imagine
Imitor	Imitate
Inficior	Deny
Inimicor	Hate or be an Enemy
Injurior	Wrong
Insidior	Ly in wait
Interpretor	Expound
Jocor, *Joculor*	Jest
Jurgor	Chide
Juvenor	Play youthful pranks
L	
Lacrymor	Shed tears or weep
Lætificor	Rejoice
Lætor	Rejoice
Lamentor	Bewail
Latrocinor	Rob
Lenocinor	Practice Bawdry: or intice or allure
Libidinor	Lecher it
Licitor	Cheapen or set to sale
Limitor	Bound

	To
Litor	Sacrifice
Loquitor	Speak much or often
Lucror	Gain
Luctitor	Struggle
Luctor	Wrastle
Ludificor	Mock
Lurcor	Eat ravenously
Lustror	Haunt Bawdy-houses
Luxurior	Riot
M	
Machinor	Devise or Plot
Macchor	Whore
Manticulor	Steal craftily
Manuor	Filch or Steal
Mastupror	Frigg
Medicor	Heal or cure
Meditor	Muse or meditate
Mentior	Ly
Mercor	Buy
Meretricor	Play the Harlot
Meridior	Sleep at Noon
Metor	Set bounds
Minitor, *Minor*	Threaten
Miseror	Be sorry for
Moderor	Govern
Modificor	Measure
Modulor	Model or tune
Moror	Delay
Moror	Play the Fool
Mulctor	Punish
Muneror	Reward or give gifts
Mutuor	Borrow
N	
Naviculor	Go out on water in (a Boat
Negotior	Exercise Merchandise
Nepotor	Live and spend riotously
Nictor	Wink, twinkle it, flatter
Nidulor	Make a Nest
Novercor	Play the Mother in Law

Nubi-

	To
Nubilor	Make Cloudy
Nugor	Trifle or delay
Nundinor	Buy or ſell
Nutricor	Nurſe or Nouriſh
	O
Oblector	Delight or recreate
Obſidior	Lie in wait for
Odoror	Smell
Ominor	Propheſy or bode
Operor	Labor or give himſelf
Opinor	Think (to
Opitulor	Help
Opſonor	Provide victuals
Oſcitor	Gape for want of ſleep
Oſculor	Kiſs
	P
Pabulor	Go a foraging, alſo to feed and ſerve Cattel
Palor	Straggle
Palpor	Handle gently
Pandiculor	Stretch
Paraſitor	Cog, lie and flatter
Patrocinor	Defend or plead for
Peculor	Rob a common Trea- (ſury
Peregrinor	Wander as a ſtran- ger. or to Travel abroad
Periclitor	Be in danger
Periculor	Make Tryal
Perplexor	Twiſt together
Philoſophor	Study, profeſs, or (teach Philoſophy
Pignoror	Take a pledge
Pigror	Be ſlow or loiter
Piſcor	Fiſh
Pollicitor	Promiſe often
Popinor	Tipple, or be ſottiſh
Populor	Deſtroy
Precor	Pray
Prædor	Take away Plunder
Prælior	Fight in Battel
Præmior	Reward or recom- (pence

	To
Præſtolor	Abide or tarry for
Preſſor	Preſs hard
Proæmior	Begin a Speech
Propitior	Appeaſe or ſacrifice
	Q
Quadruplor	To Inform for a 4th part of the Penalty
Queritor	Complain
Quiritor	Call for the help of (the Romans
	R
Radicor	Take root or grow
Ratiocinor	Reaſon
Recordor	Remember
Refragor	Gainſay, or reſiſt
Reliquor	Be in arrears
Rimor	Search diligently
Rixor	Brawl or ſcold
Ructor	Belch or ſpew
Ruminor	Chew the Cud
Ruror	Dwell in the Coun- (try
Ruſpor	Scrape
Ruſticor	Lead a Country life
	S
Sciſcitor	Enquire
Scitor	Ask or demand
Scortor	Go a whoring
Scurror	Jeſt ſaucily
Sector	Follow or Chaſe
Sermocinor	Talk or Commune
Siliquor	Grow in a huſk
Solor	Comfort
Spatior	Walk abroad
Speculor	Spy
Stabulor	Stand in a Stall
Stipulor	Bargain or require performance of a Covenant
Stomachor	Stomach at
Suavior	Kiſs ſweet
Subſidior	Help, if need be
Suffragor	Vote for to favour
Suppetior	Aid or help
Suſpicor	Conjecture or ſuſpect
Sycophantor	Forge falſe Accuſati- (ons

Ter-

T	To
Tergiverſor	Turns ones back
Teſtificor	Bear witneſs
Teſtor	Witneſs
Tricor	Trifle or dally
Trutinor	Weigh or examine
Tumultuor	Storm
Tueor	Defend
V	
Vador	Take ſecurity, or appoint a day of appearance
Vagor	Wander
Varicor	Go ſtradling
Vaticinor	Propheſy
Velificor	Hoiſe Sail
Velitor	Skirmiſh
Veneror	Worſhip
Venor	Hunt
Verecundor	Be aſhamed or abaſhed
Vermiculor	Breed Worms
Verſor	Be with often, or converſant
Viaticor	Provide neceſſaries for a Journey
Villicor	Buſie about Husbandry
Viſceror	Diſtribute raw meat
Vitulor	Play the Calf
Vociferor	Cry aloud
Urinor	Dive or duck
Uſitor	Uſe oft
Vulpinor	Play the Fox

II. Conjugationis ſecundæ.

	To
Cenſeor	Enroll, reckon or account
Fateor	Confeſs
Liceor	Set the Price higher
Medeor	Heal or cure
Mereor	Deſerve
Miſereor	Take pity on
Polliceor	Promiſe
Reor	Suppoſe
Tueor	Defend
Vereor	Reverence, doubt, fear or dread

III. Conjugationis Tertiæ.

Ædituor	Over-ſee a Church
Adipiſcor	Get, gain or obtain
Amplector	Embrace
Avertor	Abhor
Calvor	Diſappoint
Comminiſcor	Invent
Complector	Comprehend or contain
Expergiſcor	Awake
Fruor	Enjoy
Fungor	Exerciſe a Duty or Office
Gradior	Go by ſteps
Iraſcor	Be angry
Labaſcor	Fail, decay or faint
Labor	Slide, ſlip or fall
Liquor	Diſſolve or drop
Loquor	Speak
Morior	Die
Nanciſcor	Get or obtain
Naſcor	Be born, grow, ſpring, breed, be ingendred or to riſe
Niter	Endeavour or ſtrive
Obliviſcor	Forget
Paciſcor	Bargain
Paſcor	Feed
Patior	Suffer
Proficiſcor	Go forward
Queror	Complain
Redipiſcor	Recover or get again
Reminiſcor	Remember
Ringor	Grin fret or chafe
Sequor	Follow
Tuor	Behold
Veſcor	Eat or feed on
Ulciſcor	Be revenged
Utor	Uſe

IV. Conjugationis Quartæ.

Assentior	Accord, consent or agree to	*Molior*	Move, endeavour, attempt, labour, build
Crinior	Have a bush of hair	*Operior*	Look or stay for
Experior	Try	*Ordior*	Begin
Largior	Give liberally	*Orior*	Arise
Mentior	Ly	*Partior*	Divide
Metior	Measure, set out, esteem, judg, consider	*Potior*	Obtain or enjoy
		Sortior	Cast lots

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
Præs.	*Aio*	*ais*	*ait*			*aiunt*
Imperf.	*Aie-bam*	*bas*	*bat*	*bamus*	*batis*	*bant*
Præs.	*Inquam*	*is*	*it*	*imus*		*iunt*
Imperf.			*inquiebat*			*inquiebant*
Perf.	*inquisti*					
Fut.		*inquies*	*inquiet*			
Imperat.		*inque*	*ito*			
Ausim, *Faxo*		*is*		*it*		*sint*
Salve, *Ave*			*eto*		*ete*, *etote*	
Salve-bo		*bis*	*bit*		Infin. *salvere*	
Quæso					*Quæsumus*	

Apage apagite. Cedo Explicit Infit. ovat ovans. Pres. *or d for.* Imperat. *sci fi* are not used.

An Adverb sheweth the Circumstances of signification in other words; as How? When? Where? Whither? Whence? How long? How oft? How much? After what manner? Whether or no? Why? and other like circumstances; and ends commonly in *ò*, *è*, *um*, or *ter* in Latin; In English for the most part in *ly* Others are best known by use, and so are Conjunctions which differ in use not from Adverbs, only they are joined to a Subjunctive Mood. An Interjection is a word of Passion, as *heu!* alas! *va!* Wo!

Of

Of a Preposition out of Westminster *Introduction.*

A Preposition is either set before Cases to govern them, or those and other words to compound them; they govern

I. An *Acc.* Case these thirty.

1. *Ad*, to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to; in, until, against, on, upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

2. *Adversus-sum*: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

3. *Ante*; before, to.

4. *Apud*, at, among, before, by or near to, within, under.

5. *Circa*, about, round about, about, the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

6. *Circiter*, about, almost, nigh to.

7. *Circum*, about, to.

8. *Cis, citra*, on this side, within, short of, afore. Also *Citra*, without, besides.

9. *Contra*, against, over against, to the face of.

10. *Erga*, towards, against.

11. *Extra*, without, forth, out of, besides.

12. *Infra*, beneath, under.

13. *Inter*, between, amongst, in, into, at, of.

14. *Intra*, within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.

15. *Juxta*, nigh to, next after, together, with or by, as well as.

16. *Ob*, for, against, before

17. *Penes*, in, in my power, possession.

18. *Per*, by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

19. *Pone*, behind, after.

20. *Post*, after, since, from, behind.

21. *Præter*, besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to,

22. *Prope*, nigh, hard by.

23. *Propter*, for, because of, near to, nigh.

24. *Secundum*, according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.

25. *Secus*, near to, by.

26. *Supra*, above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.

27. *Trans*, beyond, over, on the other side.

28. *Versus*, towards, by.

29. *Ultra*, beyond, above, more, besides.

30. *Usque*, up to, well nigh, until, besides.

II. An

II. An Ablative Caſe, theſe Ten.

1. *A*, *Ab*, *Abs*, by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, againſt, on, over, through, with.
2. *Abſque*, without, but for.
3. *Coram*, before, in preſence of.
4. *Cum*, with, amongſt, by, in, at.
5. *De*, of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.
6. *E*, *ex*, of, out of, from, amongſt, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.
7. *Palam*, in ſight of, before.
8. *Præ*, before, for, becauſe of, in compariſon of, in.
9. *Pro*, for, inſtead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.
10. *Tenus*, to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compaſs of. *Tenus* ſerves alſo a Genitive Caſe Plural.

III. Both an Accuſative and Ablative, theſe ſix.

1. *Clam*, unknown to.
2. *Procul*, far of, far from, without.
3. *Subter*, under, in.
4. In { 1. *Acc.* Into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, againſt, about, at, near to. 2. *Abl.* In, by, concerning, with, at. 3. *Acc.* and ſometimes an Abl. after, for, on, upon, among.
5. Sub. { 1. *Acc.* 1. With a Noun of time; about, a little afore, towards. 2. With a Noun of Action, after or upon. 3. After a Verb of motion; to, unto, under. 4 *Abl* Under, in, at, by, hard by, forthwith, or upon, in the time of.
6. Super. { 1. *Acc.* Beyond, above, over and above, beſides, amidſt, at, ſet over or belonging to [in Office.] 2. *Abl.* Concerning, for, about, of at, Acc or Abl. upon.

Theſe are uſed in Compoſition only; *am*, *an*, about, *con* together. *Di*, *dies*, *ſe* apart. *Re*, again or againſt, *un*, *ve*, without.

Some in Compoſition change a, loſe ſ, or take a Letter for the better ſound.

Abs before *f*, is made *au*, as *aufero*.

In, *Con* } before *b*, *p*, change *n* into *im*.

Ad-, *Ob-*, *Sub*, *In*, *Con*, *Per*, *Inter* before *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, ſ, t.*
Ad-, *Ob-*, *Sub* before *c, f, g, p.*
In, *Con*, *Per*, *Inter* before *c, f, g, m, p.*
In, *Con*, *Per* before *l, m, r.*
Inter before *l*, ſometimes.
Change their laſt letter into the Conſonant of the word following, as,
Accurro, *Opprimo*, *Suggero*, *Illudo*, *Corrigo*, *Pelluceo*, *Intelligo*, *Effero*

Ex before *f*.

Ad, *Ob*, *Trans*, *Dis*, &c. ſometimes before a Conſonant loſe a Letter; as, *Aperio*, *Omitto*, *Trajicio*, *Divello*

Con, always before a Vowel, as *Coemo*.

Conſtruction or Syntax hath two general Parts, Agreement and Government.

IN Latin Speech there are three Agreements or Concords between the

I. Nominative Caſe and the Verb.
II. Subſtantive and the Adjective.
III. Antecedent and the Relative.

I. The Nominative Caſe hath *a*, *an*, or *the*, (and ſometimes no ſign) before it, but (moſt commonly) cometh before the Verb, with which it agrees in Number, as, *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis. Frater ſtudet. Pater dormit.*

Yet between the Nom. Caſe and the Verb may ſtand
1. A Genitive Caſe, or a Gerund in *di*; as *Facundiæ Ciceronis celebratur. Studium diſcendi non tenet.*
2. An Adjective or Participle; alſo Conjunctive or Relative Clauſes; as, *vir doctus ſtudiis additus, ſi gloriam appetat, & ſtuderatos vderit, merito amatur.*

Sometimes the Nom. Caſe is ſet after the Verb, if,
1. A Queſtion be asked, as *Amas tu? Venitne Regulus?*
2. The Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as *Amato ille. Legat Petrus. Taceant cæteri.*
3. The Signs It or There, Nor or Neither, come before the Engliſh of the Verb; as *Eſt liber meus, venit quidam.*

II. A Noun Adjective cannot ſtand by it ſelf, but muſt have a Subſtantive [expreſſed or underſtood] with which it agrees in Number.

Caſe

ſe and Gender; as *Amicus certus magni nominis cum ingenti Satellitio venit. Homo armatus. Rara avis. Ager colendus. Meus herus.*

III. The Relative rehearſeth another word going before, (called the ntecedent) with which it agrees in Gender, Number and Perſon; nd is always placed firſt in the Sentence; ſuch are *which, whom, what, hoſe, who* and *that* put for which.

his Relative uſt be

1. The Nominative Caſe to the Verb, when there cometh no other between it and the Verb; as *vir ſapit, qui tacet. Qui nocent, docent.*

2. Such Caſe as the Noun, Verb, Participle or Adverb, which after, or the next Preposition before it do govern, when the Nominative Caſe comes between it and the Verb; as *Hîc eſt, quem tu quæris, Ancilla eſt, quam accerſiſti. En Martium, cui ſtudeo, cujus causâ hæc ſcribo. Hi ſunt libri, quibus utor. Quod ſtatui, faciam. Illum, quem tu colis, amo, præ quo cæteri ſordent.*

N. B. The Subſtantive is often underſtood, and then the Adjective pplies its place, and may be the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, or bſtantive to another Adjective, or governed of another word in the ntence; and if *Things* be joined with it, or underſtood, it ſhall be t in the Neuter Gender, and may govern a Genitive Caſe; as *Omnes rtales ſunt miſeri. Semper avarus eget. Minimum hinc accidet lucri. uca inveniuntur his ſimilia. Quantum habes nummorum tantum & li.*

To find the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, Subſtantive to the Adctive, or Antecedent to the Relative, you muſt ask the Queſtion *Who What*, and the word that anſwereth, ſhall be the Nominative Caſe bſtantive or Antecedent.

The Adjective [in *Engliſh*] ſtands before the Subſtantive; The bſtantive follows the Adjective.

All caſual words are governed of the word that goes next before em [in plain ſenſe] according to the ſign; (by which the Caſe is own) or of ſome Preposition. Except they have *which, who, whom, hat, whoſe*, and *that* for *which* joined with them, for then they are verned of the word following.

To confirm this general Rule, take theſe following; Any Subſtanve is governed of another of the ſame Caſe going next before by Appoſition, if both belong to one thing; as *Tullius Orator. Naſo Poeta. Dominus Deus Creator Mundi, novi Simonem virum egregium, patrem tuum, gdiæ fratrem.*

The Nominative Case is governed of the Verb when

1. It is an Adjective, which agrees with the Nominative Case before the Verb, in Number, Case and Gender; as *Loquor frequens. Taceo multus. Scribo rarissimus.*
2. It follows,
   1. Verbs Substantives. *Sum, forem, fio, existo*; as, *Fama est malum Deus est summum Bonum.*
   2. Certain Passives (especially of calling; as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, nuncupor,* &c. as *Cræsus vocatur dives. Alexander appellatur magnus.*

2. The Genitive Case is known by the token *of* after a Noun [expressed or understood] and is governed of

1. A Substantive betokening another thing going next before; as *Facundia Ciceronis. Amator studiorum. Dogma Platonis. Amor nummi. Laudis cupido.*

2. Adjectives.
   1. Sgnifying desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, care, fear, and such like Passions of the mind; as, *Cupidus auri. Peritus belli. Ignarus omnium. Dubius mentis Memor præteriti. Immemor sui. Metuens tui.*
   2. Ending in *ax*, and derived of Verbs; as, *Audax animi Propositi tenax. Pecuniarum petax.*
   3. Having after them the *English* of or among, whether Partitives, Interrogatives, Nouns of Number, Comparatives, or Superlatives; as, *Aliquis nostrûm. Quis fratrum Quatuor judicum. Sapientûm octavus. Manuum fortior Hominum nequissimus. Romanorum ultimus.*
   4. Made of Participles; as, *Alieni appetens. Sui profusus. Cupientissimus tui. Inexpertus belli. Indoctus pilæ.*

3. Verbs.
   1. Betokening to esteem or regard; as, *Fit parvi virtus, pro magni nummus habetur. Plurimi fit pecunia.*
   2. Of warning, accusing, condemning, acquitting, and the like, which three last often change it into an Ablative; as, *Furti se accusat vel furto. Monuit me errati, Infamiâ notatur, pœnâ liberatur.*
   3. *Satago, misereor, miseresco*; as *Rerum suarum satagit, misereor mei Deus.* The two last have sometimes also a Dative.
   4. *Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Recordor, Memini*, which govern also an Accusative Case; as, *Reminiscor historiæ, Obliviscor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliviscor lectionem, Memini tui, de te.*

5. Su

3. Verbs.
5. *Sum*, when it ſignifieth Poſſeſſion, or belonging to a thing, as a Property or Duty; as, *hæc Domus eſt patris. Regis eſt benefacere. Timidi eſt optare necem.* Except that *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, humanum, belluinum*, and ſuch like, are uſed in the Nominative Caſe; as, *Hic codex eſt meus. Noſtrum eſt pati. Humanum eſt iraſci.*
6. Impersonals, *Intereſt* and *refert*; as, *omnium intereſt, Parvi refert*; except *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ*; as *meâ intereſt, tuâ refert, &c.* in the Ablative Caſe.
4. Adverbs of Quantity, Time and Place, with *Inſtar*; as, *Multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Ubique locorum. Inſtar omnium.*

3. The Dative Caſe is known by the token To, before a Noun, and is governed of

1. Adjectives.
1. Signifying profit or diſprofit, likeneſs or unlikeneſs, pleaſure, ſubmitting or belonging to any thing, and Adverbs derived of them; as, *Utilis bello. Paci gravis. Idoneus, patriæ. Æqualis Hectori. Mihi proprium, utiliter tibi vivis.*
2. In *ilis* and *dus*, derived of Verbs, and ſignifying paſſively; as, *Flebilis, flendus omnibus. Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti.*

2. Verbs.
1. Having after them [expreſſed or underſtood] the tokens *to* or *for* [the uſe of any one]; as, *Tibi habeo. Mihi ſeritur*
2. Betokening Profit or Diſprofit. Anger and Threatning, Obedience and Reſiſtance, Compariſon and Truſt, Commanding and Shewing, Promiſing and Paying, Giving and Reſtoring; as, *Bonis nocet. Malis prodeſt. Iraſcor tibi. Minatur fratri. Sibi ſervit. Deo repugnat Hero ſolvit, cui promiſerat. Mihi librum reddidit, cui mutuo dedi.*
3. *Sum* with all its Compounds, except *Poſſum*; as alſo *Suppetit*; as, *Hoc tibi prodeſt, aliis obeſt. Sum tibi præſidio, cui ſuppetit pecunia. Hæc res eſt mihi voluptati.*
5. Compounded with *Præ, ad, con, ſub, ſuper, inter, ob, ante, in, poſt. Satis, bene, male*; as, *Urbi præſidet, cui beneficit. Convixit nobis, quibus obſtrepit. Pecuniæ famam poſtpoſuit. Ingruit ſociis, quibus maledixerat. Adhæret nemini. Votis tuis ſatisfaciam. Bello pacem antefero.*
5. Certain Impersonals, viz. *Accidit, certum eſt, libet licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt*, &c. as, *Tibi licet, mihi dolet. Patri accidit. Vobis benefit.*
6. Paſſives [of the Doer] which have oftner an Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab*; as, *Mihi [à me] laudatur. Tibi [à te] fama petitur.*

4. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to the Question *Whom* or *What* made by the Verb, and is governed of

1. Adjectives.
   1. Signifying *high, long, broad* or *thick*, which have sometimes also an Ablative, seldom a Genitive; as *Turris alta centum pedes. Area lata tres ulnas. Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus.*
   2. *Exosus & Perosus*, signifying actively, for they have a Dative when they signify passively; as *Exosus savitiam. Perosus Deo. Exosus bonis. Pertæsus* hath an Accusative or a Genitive; as *Pertæsus vitam* or *vitæ.*

2. Verbs.
   1. Transitives, whether Active, Common or Deponent as, *Avarus nihil largitur. Nummos miratur, quærit opus quas prodigat hæres.*
   2. Neuters of the same signification; as *Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam*, which have often an Ablative; as *Ito rectâ viâ.*
   3. Adjectives of Naming, Teaching and Arraying, which may have two Accusative Cases; as, *Voco te Petrum. Doce me literas. Posce Deum veniam. Induit se calceos, quos exuerat.*
   4. Impersonals, *Delectat, Decet, Juvat, Oportet*; as, *Te delectat. Nos juvat. Me oportet. Illum decet.*

5. The Vocative Case is always governed of some Interjection.

6. The Ablative Case is
   1. Sometimes put alone by it self, or Absolute, (when the word hath before it, *Whilst, when, if tho, after that, where,*) with a Participle [being or some other] expressed or understood; as, *Rege veniente. Me Duce. Hoc audito. Urbe deditâ.*
   2. Commonly joined with some Participle or Preposition of which 'tis governed; as also of

1. Verb

1. Verbs.

1. Of any ſort when it ſignifies an Inſtrument [wherewith] Cauſe [Why] or manner [How] a thing is done; as, *Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Dolis me ludit.*
2. Of Plenty, Scarceneſs, Filling, Emptying, Loading or unloading, *&c.* as *Affluis opibus. Caret virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Oneras me nugis. Pondere ſe levat.* And the three former may alſo have a Genitive. *Impletur vini. Indigeo patris.*
3. Of Price [namely of buying, ſelling, priſing, valuing, *&c.*] which a thing is worth, coſts, or valued at; as *Emit auro, vendidit aſſe. Denario conſtitit.* Exc. *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, tantivis, tantidem.* Genitives when put alone without Subſtantives.
4. Of Comparing or Exceeding; as, *Gradibus multis hunc robore præſtat. Dignitate me præis.*
5. Certain Neuters and Deponents; as, *Proſequor, afficio,* &c. *Proſequor te honore. Afficis me dolore. Veſcor pane quo delector. Veſtra fruor amicitiâ, quâ lætor. Gaudeo ſociis, quibus utor.*

2. Adjectives.

1. Comparatives and their Adverbs, having than, by, or in, after them; as, *Frigidior glacie. Pede altior. Melle dulcior. Tanto Doctior.*
2. Signifying Fulneſs, Emptineſs, Plenty or Wanting *&c.* which govern a Genitive Caſe alſo; as, *Spe* or *ſpei plenus. Dives opum* or *opibus. Vacuus iræ* or *irâ. Copiis abundans. Expers fraudis. Corpus inane animæ* or *animâ.*
3. Buying and Selling; as, *Aſſe carus. Vilis auro. Gemmis venale.*
4. Signifying ſome Property or Paſſion of Body or Mind, as, *Saucius fronte* or *frontem. Æger pedibus. Crine niger.*
5. *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, exterris, fretus, natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, opus & uſus* for need, as, *Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus. Paucis contentus. Exterris patriâ. Diis fretus. Ancillâ natus. Mari ortus. Terrâ editus. Opus eſt mihi nummis.*

8. Gerunds, Supines and Participles govern ſuch Caſes as the Verbs which they come of, and are Conſtrued as followeth.

1. The Gerund in di, do, dum is put after.
   1. Substantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case; as, *Studium videndi Romam. Spes vincendi hostes. Ratio scribendi literas.*
   2. Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case *a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*, or alone, when it signifies the cause or manner of doing, as, *Ab amando, De edendo, in apparando. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est.*
   3. Prepositions serving to the Accusative Case *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*, as, *ad consulendum tibi, ob redimendum captivos*; or Absolutely with the Verb *est*, as *vigilandum est. Abeundum est.*

2. Of the Supines. The
   1. First in *um* follows verbs and Participles of motion, as, *Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi ludum. Veni auditum Poetas.*
   2. Latter in *u* follows certain Adjectives, as *Facile factu. Turpe dictu, Indignum relatu.*

9. Names of
   1. Common places, as, *ad Urbem, in foro.*
   2. Great Places, as, 1. Parts of the World. 2. Kingdoms. 3. Countries. 4. Provinces. 5. Islands, as, *ex Anglia veni, per Galliam in Italiam.* } are governed of a Preposition.
   3. Lesser Places, as Cities, Towns, Streets, Villages, &c. are used without a Preposition, thus.

In a Place. At a Place
   1. If the Noun be of the first or second Declension and the singular Number, it shall be the Genitive Case, as *Natus Londini. Vixit Oxoniæ. Studuit Lutetiæ.* So *humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, as *Domi bellique clarus.*
   2. If it be the Plural Number, or the third Declension it must be the Dative or Ablative Case, as *Athenis docuit. Carthagine obiit.*

To a place, always in the Accusative, as *Eo Romam. Neapolim profectus est.* So *rus & domum*; as, *Ite domum.*

From } A place always in the Ablative; as *Cantuariâ, Londino, Eboracum itur.* So *rure & domo*: as *abiit domo.*
By }

10. Nouns of Time, if they anſwer to the Queſtion.
1. *When?* are put in the Ablative Caſe; as *nocte vigilas. Luce Dormis.*
2. *How long?* commonly in the Accuſative, yet ſometimes in the Ablative, as *Decennium vixit, vel decennio. Noctes atque dies fluduit. Biennium vel biennio languit.*

II. The Queſtion and Anſwer muſt be of the ſame Caſe and Tenſe, as, *Quid agis? Lego Virgilium. Cujus eſt hic puer? Xanthi. Quem ad cœnam vocaſti? Petrum.* Except the word which anſwers be put in another Caſe by ſome other Rule: as *Quanti conſtitit? denario. Cujus eſt hic Codex? Meus. Cujum pecus? Melibæi. Furtine accuſas an homicidii? utroque.*

Some words govern two Caſes.

1. *En, ecce* } 1. Of ſhewing a Nominative, as, *En Priamus.* 2. Of upbraiding an Accuſative, as, *en habitum.*
2. *Sum, do, dono, habeo, duco, verto, accipio, puto,* and ſuch like, admit two Datives [beſides an Accuſative] as, *Do tibi veſtem pignori. Vertit hoi mihi vitio. Hoc ſibi laudi ducit.*
3. *Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, pudet, piget,* an Accuſative of the Perſon and Genitive of the Thing, as, *Senectutis cum non pœnituit. Tædet me vitæ. Illum pudet negligentiæ. Nati te miſereat, oro. Fratrem tui piget.*

Theſe Particles, *Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque, tanquam, item, itidem, tum, cum, ni, niſi, quaſi, ſed, an, aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſive, quam, præterquam, &c.* couple like Caſes and Moods; as, *Rex & Regina beati. Nec tacet, nec ſapit.* Except a former Rule requires another Caſe, as, *Studui Romæ & Athenis, Liber meus & fratris, quem emi centuſſi & plures.*

Of Signs of Words.

CASES are known by Signs. Their Signs are of the

1. Nominative.
2. Accuſative.
3. Genitive.

} a, an, the { before the Verb. / after the Verb. } and many times no Particle at all,

Of after
1. A Noun, except 1. *dignus, indignus, opus & uſus,* for need, which govern an Ablative. 2. Of before *mine, thine, his, ours, yours, theirs,* &c. where 'tis made, by *meus, tuus, ſuus,* &c.
2. Theſe Verbs *admoniſh, accuſe, condemn, acquit,* or *am,* which four laſt often put it in an Ablative, and Paſſives in the Dative.

N. B. *Of,* after a Verb or Participle is made by a Prepoſition.

4. Da

4. Dat.
1. To, before a Noun—Except it follows, 1. Words of motion and readineſs. 2. Verbs of exhorting, provoking, inclining, calling, belonging, as *attinet, pertinet, ſpectat & loquor.* Where 'tis made by *ad.*
2. For
1. Before a perſon, [for the uſe of.]
2. After, good, fit, profitable, lawful, ready, *&c.*

5. Ablative.
With, Except it notes *together with* (*cum*) or comes after Verbs of Comparing, Contending, Meeting and being angry, where 'tis made by the Dative.
By
1. Before the Inſtrument [wherewith] manner (how) and words of Time.
2. Before, Name, Birth, Country, or a Noun of meaſure or ſpace.
3. After Comparatives and Superlatives.
For, after Words of Buying and Selling, and before the word of price, otherwiſe 'tis a Dative.
At or *on* before Time, age, game. So at Table, at Night, at firſt ſight, at firſt coming. Alſo *on* after *nitor, veſcor.*
From is uſually expreſſed by a Prepoſition, *a, ab. abs.*
Of
1. Denoting a part after an Adjective or Verb, ſignifying Paſſively.
2. After *ſick, weary, born, deſcended, worthy, unworthy*, and *opus* and *uſus* put for need.
3. After Verbs of *filling, emptying, eaſing, depriving, ridding, ſpoiling, unburdening.*
Than, after a Comparative, otherwiſe *quam*, which makes the two Nouns compared agree in Caſe.

Theſe Signs and many more, as *againſt, afore, before, after, between, upon, over*, &c. oftentimes belonging to the aforegoing word, of which the Caſe is govern'd without their Latin, as to admit (of) to wiſh (for) to wonder at, *&c.*

The *Engliſh* Infinitive Mood *To* with a Verb is Latined after
1. Another Verb of the Infinitive Mood, as *Cupio diſcere.*
2. A Noun that governs the Genitive Caſe by a Gerund in *di.*
3. Verbs of provoking, inviting, applying, aſking, calling, *&c.* Alſo the Perſon, Matter or Inſtrument, and ſome Adjectives, as *ready, ſlow, &c.* by a Gerund in *dum.*
4. A Verb of motion by the firſt Supine, Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *rus.*
5. *Sum* by a Participle in rus *to*, dus, *to be.*
6. Certain Adjectives, *facilis, dignus, indignus, turpis, faſtus*, &c. by the latter Supine *to be.*

The

The Participle in *ing*.

1 Becomes a Substantive when it
1. Admits of a Plural number by adding *s*.
2. Hath *a*, *an*, or *the* before it, and *of* after it.
3. Immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it.

2. Is rendred after
1. Verbs of motion, by the first Supine in *um*.
2. A Noun governing the Genitive Case by the Gerund in *di*.
3. Of, from, by, within, by the Gerund in *do*.
4. To, because, of, between, before, by the Gerund in *dum*.
5. Am, art, are, was, were, *&c.* by its own Verb.
6. *Of*, for *that*, *For*, for *because*, by quòd.
7. Of, or From, for left that, by *ne*.
8. A Verb importing to cease, leave, or give over, by an Infinitive Mood, or a Substantive with a Preposition *a*, or *an*.

3. *Having* is rendred by the
1. Participle *preter* of a Deponent, as having spoken, gotten.
2. Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood with *cum*.
3. Ablative Case Absolute, with a Participle of the Preter Tense in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, as having heard, this *Hoc audito*.

N. B. That between two Verbs is put away, and the latter made the Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case before it, instead of a Nominative in *English*. Again, sometimes the *English* Infinitive is Latined by *quo* or *ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood,

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The Prosodia, or Rules to know the quantities of Syllables in the Latin Tongue.

OF the 22 Letters in Latin, there are two general sorts.
I. Vowels five, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*.
II. Consonant all the rest, which are twofold.
1. Mutes, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *j*, and *v*, Consonants.
2. Semivowels. 1. Liquids four, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.
2. Double Consonants two, *x* and *z*.

N. B. S is a Letter of a peculiar validity, and not reducible to any of the foregoing sorts, and *y*, *k*, and *z*, are Greek Letters, never used in Latin words.

H is no Letter, but only a note of breathing.

A Let-

A Letter or Element is, the moſt ſimple or leaſt part of which a word is compounded. Of Letters are made Syllables.

A Syllable is a perfect and articulate ſound, conſiſting of one Letter or more.

The Quantity of Syllables is twofold.

1. Long, marked thus, ā, an, as, pān, *&c.*
2. Short, marked thus, as lĕ gĕ rĕ.

Of Syllables are made Feet.

A foot is the joining together of two Syllables or more, according to their quantity and the uſe of Poets.

Of Feet two ſorts are moſt uſual.

1. A Dactyl, conſiſting of three Syllables, the firſt is long, and the two following ſhort, as dicĕrĕ tēndĕrĕt pōrrĭgĭt.

2. A Spondee, conſiſting of two Syllables, both long, as vīrtūs caūtē fōr-nax.

A Verſe is a Collection of a certain number of Feet, according to proper Rules. Of Latin Verſes the two moſt uſeful ſorts are theſe.

1. A long or Heroick Verſe, conſiſting of ſix Feet, the four firſt Dactyls or Spondees, the fifth uſually a Dactyl, the ſixth always a Spondee.

2. A ſhort or Elegiac Verſe, conſiſting firſt of two feet, either Dactyls or Spondees, and then a long Syllable, next two Dactyls and a long Syllable.

The laſt ſyllable of a Verſe is always Common.

To know what Syllables are long and what ſhort, take theſe directions.

I. Obſerve the Vowel which gives the ſound to the Syllable, which,

1. If it comes before two Conſonants, or *x* or *z* in the ſame word, or one Conſonant ending the former word, and another beginning the next following, 'tis long by Poſition. Except that a ſhort Vowel ſet before one of the Mutes, *l* or *r*, immediately following is held common.

2. If it comes before another Vowel, 'tis always ſhort. Except,

1. When *e* in the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular of the fifth Declenſion comes between two Vowels, as *faciēi*.
2. In theſe Genitive Caſes, *illius*, *ipſius*, *iſtius*, *unius*, *nullius*, *nullius*, *neutrius*, *ſolius*, *totius*, *i* is common; in *alterius i* is always ſhort, in *aſius* always long.
3. *Fi* in *fio* is always long, except in *fierem*, *fieres*, *fieret*, &c. *fieri*.
4. A Vowel before another in Greek words is moſt commonly long, as *Rhodopēius*, *Orpheus*.

2. Every Dipthong in Latin is long, as *aūt*, *haūd*, *aēris*, *eūge*, except a Vowel immediately follows, *præaltus*, *præibis*, *præuſtus*.

A Dip

A Dipthong is a ſound made of Vowels joined together in one Syllable, of which there are five, *æ*, *œ*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*.

Derivative and Compound keep the ſame quantity as the Primitive and Simple ones of which they come, as *ămo*, *ămator*, *ămabilis*, *redămo*; except *innŭba*, *prŏnuba*, of *nŭbo*, and *dejĕro*, *pejĕro*, of *jūro*.

IV. Of Prepoſitions theſe are always long, except ā, ē, dē, sē, except a Vowel follows next after. Dī alſo is long, except in *dīrĭmo* and *dĭſſertus*. And Prō, except in theſe following, *prŏcella*, *prŏfugus*, *prŏtervus prŏnepos*, *prŏpago*, *prŏfanus*, *prŏfiteor*, *prŏfundus*, *prŏficiſcor*, *prŏfari*, *prŏpero*, *prŏfugio*, *prŏfecto*, *prŏpheta*, *prŏpino*, in all which *pro* is ſhort. In *procurro*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulſo*, *prepago*, *pro* is common. All other Prepoſitions are ſhort, except Poſition makes them long.

V. In all Preterperfect tenſes and Supines of two ſyllables, the former is long, as *vīdi*, *lēgi*, *lōtum*-Except *ſĭdi* of *findo* (not *fido*) *bĭbi*, *dĕdi*, *ſcĭdi*, *ſtĕti*, *tŭli*, and Supines, *quĭtum*, *sĭtum*, *lĭtum*, *lĭtum*, *cŭtum*, *rătum*, *dătum*, *sătum*, & *cĭtum* of *cieo*.

N. B. The firſt ſyllable of all double Preterperfect tenſes is always ſhort, ſuch as *pĕpendi*, *tŏtondi*, *mŏmordi*, *pĕpedi* *tŭtudi*, *fĕfelli*, *tĕtigi*, *dĭdici*, *cĕcidi* of *cado*, and *cĕcidi* of *cædo* to beat.

VI. Adjectives in *nus* and *ōſus* are always long---Except *diutĭnus*, *craſſĭnus*, *priſtĭnus*, *perendĭnus*, *hornotĭnus*, *ſerotĭnus*, *oleagĭnus*, *fagĭnus*, *cedrĭnus*, *caabaſĭnus*---and others which denote matter whereof a thing is made, as *Chryſtallĭnus*, *Myrrhĭnus*, *Hiacynthĭnus*, *Adamantĭnus*.

VII. Of Conjugations the mark letter is to be obſerved,

1. In the firſt ā is always long, as *ābam*, *ābas*, *āveram*, *āveras*, *ābo*, *arem*, *āre*, &c.
2. In the ſecond ē is always long, as *ēmus*, *ēbamus*, *ēbimus*, *ēmus*, *ēre*.---Except a Vowel follows next after *e*, as *ĕam*, *ĕas*, *ĕat*, *ĕamus*, *ĕatis*, *ĕant*.
3. In the third, ĕ is ſhort before *r*, as *ĕram*, *ĕrem*, *ĕrim*, *ĕro*, *ĕre*, excepting *ērunt*, *ēre* in the Preterperfect tenſe active, and *ēris*, *ēre* in the Fut. tenſe paſſive of the Indicative Mood, if not before *r*, tis always long, as, *ēbam*, *ēbar*, *ēmur*, *ēmini*
4. In the fourth ī is always long, as *īmus*, *īvi*, *īveram*, *īto*, *īrem*, *īre*, except a Vowel immediately follows, as *ĭebam*, *ĭam*, *ĭamus*, *ĭar*, *ĭatur*, &c.

VIII. Almoſt all other ſyllables, except final, are long or ſhort by Uſe or Authority---and ſo is,

IX. The encreaſing ſyllable of the Genitive caſe, which for the moſt part is,

I. Long,

I. Long, in such as increase in

ā—ā——Except (& *fax*
ācis——A few Greek nouns
ālis——Anibal and Sal
ānis (nectar, baccar.
ārit——Jubar, hepar, par,
āsis
ātis from *as*--*Anas.*

ē—ē
ēcis——*nex*
ēdes——*Pes* and his Compounds
ēgis——*grex.*
ētis——*Aries, abies, paries,*
ēnis——*hebes, interpres, teges, seges,* and all ending in *es,* short.

ī—ī——
ĭcis from { *trix*——*natrix, varix,* / *ix*——*fornix, filix, appendix, calix,*
īris *histrix, coxendix.*

ō—ō——
ōcis——*præcox,* and names of Country-men.
ōdis——*Tripos,* &c.
ōnis——certain foreign and Gr. Nouns which
ōris from { *es* / *or*—*arbor, marmor, aquor, ador, robur, memor,* & increase by little *o* certain Gr. Nouns increasing by little *o*
ōtis——*compes, impes.*

ū—ū——
ūlis——*pecus.*
ūris——*augur, murmur, furfur, cicur, ligur, vultur.*
ūtis——

II. Short in such as increase in

ă
---ă---- Except
ăbis
ălis
ătis from *a*

ĕ
---ĕ----
ĕmis
ĕri
ĕris——Verb and some Greek Nouns besides *er* and *ather.*

ĭ
---ĭ---
ĭcis from *ex*
ĭdis——*Psophis crenis*
ĭgis
ĭus
ĭnis——*Salamis, Trachis, Delphis.*
ĭpis
ĭri
ĭtis——*Samnis, Quiris*
ĭvis

ŏ
---ŏ---
ŏbis,
ŏgis
ŏpis——*Hydrops, Canops*
ŏris from { *ur* / *us* *Cyclops, Cecrops.*
ŏvis

ŭ
---ŭ---
ŭcis——*Pollux*
ŭgis
ŭlis
ŭpis
ŭris

y
---y---
ybis
ycis——*Bombyx*
ygis
yris

These Terminations are long

Of

Of the Quantity of ending Syllables.

These Terminations are long

Except

a
1. *Pută, ită, quiă*
2. All Cases in *a* besides the Ablative singular of the first Declension, as *musâ, penná, bonâ.* And Vocatives of Greek Nouns in *as*, as O Æneă, O Thomă.
3. Nouns of number in *ginta* make the last common.

c
1. *Lăc, nĕc, donĕc*, always short.
2. *Fac* and the Pronoun *hic*, which with *hoc* (if it be not the Ablative Case) is always common.

i
1. *Mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, in which the last is common.
2. *Nisĭ*, and *quasĭ* alwas short.
3. Datives and Vocatives of Greek Nouns, as Dat. *Phyllidĭ, Palladĭ, Minodĭ*, Vocat. *Amaryllĭ, Alexĭ, Daphnĭ.*

n
1. *Forsăn, forsităn, ăn, tamĕn, attamĕn, verumtamĕn.*
2. *In* with his compounds *exĭn, subĭn, deĭn, proĭn.*
3. Nouns in *en* that increase short in the Genitive Case, as *carmĕn, pectĕn, tibicĕn.*
4. Words cut off by Apocope, as *nĕn, vidĭn, nemŏn'.*
5. Greek words in *on* by ŏ short, in *in* by ĭ, in *yn* by y. also in *an* from the Nominative in *a*, not in *as.*

as
1. Greek Nouns which make the Genitive singular in *dos*, as *Arcăs* and the Latin word *vătis.*
2. Accusatives plural of such as increase in the Genitive singular, as *Herōăs, Phyllidăs.*

es
1. Nouns of the third Declension which increase short in the Gen. Case sing. as *milĕs, legĕs, divĕs.* Except *Aries, abiēs, pariēs, Cerēs* and *pēs*, with his Compounds.
2. *Es*, the second Person of *sum* with his Compounds, as *potĕs, adĕs, abĕs* and the Preposition *penĕs*, still short.
3. Neuters of the singular, and Nominatives and Vocatives plural of Greek Nouns.

os
1. *Compŏs, impŏs*, and *ŏs ossis*, for *ŏs ōris* is long.
2. Greek words written by short ŏ, as *delŏs, logŏs*, &c.

Words

Words are common that end in

o

1. Datives and Ablatives ſingular of the ſecond Declenſion, as *dominō*, *bonō*, *magiſtrō*, which are always long.
2. Adverbs derived of Adjectives in *o*, as *tantō*, *quantō*, *liquidō*, *falſō*, *primō*, &c. Except *ſedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *ſero*, common, *Citŏ*, *modŏ*, and *quomodŏ*, always ſhort. *Ambo*, *duo*, *ego* and *homo* ſeldom long.
3. Words of one ſyllable in *o* always long, as *dō*, *ſtō*, and *ergō* put for *cauſâ*.
4. All Greek words by *ω* ſtill long, as *Saphō*, *Diadō*. Except

b d t.

These Terminations are ſhort

e

1. Ablatives ſingular of the fifth Declenſion, as *glaciē*, *diē*, with its Compounds *hodiē*, *quotidiē*, *pridiē*, *poſtridiē*: And *rē* with its Compounds *quarē*, *quamdiu rē*, &c. and *famē*.
2. Perſons Singular of Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation in the Imperative Mood Active, as *docē*, *movē*, *cavē*.
3. Adverbs in *e* derived of Adjectives, as *pulchrē*, *certē*, *valdē*, alſo *fermē*, *ferē*: Except *benĕ* and *malĕ*.
4. Monoſyllables in *e*, as *mē*, *tē*, *dē*, *ſē*, Except *quĕ*, *nĕ*, *vĕ*, inclitics.
5. Greek Nouns written by *ē* or long *e*, as *lethē*, *tempē*.

l

1. *Nīl*, made by contraction of *Nihīl* and *ſōl*.
2. Hebrew words, as *Mithaēl*, *Gabriēl*, *Raphaēl*, *Daniēl*.

r

1. *Fār*, *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr* and *pār*, with his Compounds, as, *compār*, *impār*, *diſpār*.
2. Greek words in *ηρ*, or *er* long, as *aēr*, *characтēr*, *æthēr*, *ſotēr*, Except *patĕr* and *matĕr*, in which *er* is ſhort.

is

1. Datives and Ablatives plural of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, as *muſīs*, *dominīs*, *templīs* and *quīs* for *quibus*.
2. Nouns increaſing long in the Genitive Caſe, as *Samnīs*, *Samnītis*, *Salamīs*, *īnis*.
3. Monoſyllables, as *vīs*, *līs*, Except *ĭs*, *quĭs* and *bĭs*.
4. Second Perſons ſingular in *is*, whoſe ſecond Perſons plural end in *ītis*, as, *audīs*, *velīs*, *dederīs*, *audītis*, *velītis*, *dederītis*.

us

1. Nouns increaſing long, as *telūs ūris*, *virtūs ūtis*.
2. The Genit. ſing. Nominat. Accuſat. and Vocat. plur. of the fourth Declenſion in *us*, as *hujus manūs*, *hæ manūs*, *has manus*, *ô manus*.
3. All Monoſyllables, as *pūs*, *thūs*, *rūs*, *mūs*, *ſūs*, *crūs*, &c.
4. Greek Nouns ending with the Diphthong *υς*, as *Pathūs*, *Sapphūs*, *Cliūs*.

In ſcaning Verſes certain Figures are uſed, viz.

1. A Vowel ends the former word, and another begins the following, the former is ſtruck off by *Synalapha.*
2. M. ends the former, and the following begins with a Vowel or Diphthong, the laſt ſyllable of the former word is cut off by *Ecthlipſis.*
3. Sometimes
   1. Two ſyllables are drawn into one by *Synæreſis,* as, *aureũs, alvẽo.*
   2. One ſyllable is divided into two by *Diæreſis,* as *voluĩſſe* for *volviſſe, ſuẽtus* for *ſuetus.*
4. A ſhort ſyllable in the end of a word, if it begins a foot, may be made long by *Cæſura,* of which are four ſorts, *viz.* when a ſhort ſyllable is produced after,

1. The firſt foot by *Triemimeris,* as *pectoribus inhians.*
2. The firſt two feet by *Penthemimeris,* as
   Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori.
3. The three firſt feet are called *Heptemimeris,* as
   Oſtentans artem pariter arcumque ſonantem.
4. The four firſt feet termed *Enecemimeris,* as
   Ille latus niveum molli fultũs hiacintho

Mr. *Walker's* Particles in Tables accommodated to the Capacities and Memories of young Lads.

A, an

1. Signs of Noun Substantives common.
2. Put for
   1. One——*unus.*
   2. Each or every---in with *singulus*, and sometimes without it.
3. Before
   1. A Participle in *ing.*
      1. After a Verb of Moving——made by the first Supine, a Participle in *rus*, or Gerund in *dum*.
      2. Denoting present Action——made by a Verb.
   2. Words of Time.
      1. After once, twice, thrice, &c. Sign of the Ablative Case, with *in* or without it.
      2. Having a Participle in *ing* after them--by a Verb.

About

1. In Order, height and place, generally *super*, *supra*--also.
2. More than, longer than--*plus*, *amplius*, *majus*, *diutius*.
3. Excelling, beyond--*ante*, *præ*, *præter*, *ultra*, & *supra*.
4. Higher, in Place or dignity——*prior*, *superior*.
5. After
   1. Over,——*ad*, *extra*, *super*.
   2. From,——*superne*, *desuper*.

About

1. Concerning--*de*, *super*, Abl. *circa*, Accusat.
2. Near upon, more or less, over or under--*quasi*, *ad*, *instar*, *plus*, *minus*, *præter*, *propter*.
3. Before
   1. Time——*sub*, *circa*, *circiter*.
   2. Place and Persons——*circa*, *circum*.
4. Or ready, a Participle in *rus*.
5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted. About to be——*futurum ut*.

Abroad
1. Out of doors, *foris.*
2. Moving out of doors, *foràs.*
3. A far off, or at a diſtance, *peregrè.*
4. In the open Air, *ſub dio.*
5. In open ſight, *in publico, in aperto, in propatulo.*
6. All abroad, *paſſim, latè.*
7. Far abroad, *longè, latèque.*
8. Aſunder, apart, *di, dis,* in Compoſition.

According
1. To, *ad, de, ex, ſecundum, pro.*
2. As, *prout, ſicut, proinde ut.*

Accordingly, *juxtà, pariter, perinde.*

After
1. Before
   1. A Nominative caſe, *poſtquam, poſteaquam, ubi, cum,* or *ut.*
   2. An oblique caſe, *à, ab, ex,* or *poſt.*
2. After
   1. A Noun of time, *poſt,* the Adverb, and *quam* if a Verb follow it.
   2. A Verb belongs to it, and is omitted.
3. Signifying
   1. According to, *de, ad,* and in Acc. alſo a ſign of the Ablative caſe of the manner.
   2. Nearneſs, or degree, order or ſucceſſion, *juxta, proxime, ſecundum, ſub.*
   3. Afterwards, *poſtea, exinde.*

Again
1. Once more, *iterum, denuo, rurſus, ab integro.*
2. On the other hand, *è contra, invicem, viciſſim.*
3. Hereafter, *poſt, poſthac,* or *poſtea.*
4. Even, *etiam, vel.*
5. After Verbs, or back again, *retro,* or *re,* in Compoſition.

Again and again, *iterum atque iterum, etiam atque etiam.*
To and again, *ultro citroque.* As big again, *duplo major,* &c.

Against
1. Before
   1. A Noun of time, in Accuſat.
   2. A Verb, with its Nominative Caſe, *dum.*
2. After
   1. A Verb of motion, *ad,* or in Acc.
   2. Mind, thought, will, law, cuſtom, right, juſt good, *&c. præter.*
3. Signifying
   1. Damage, or oppoſition, alſo croſs or contrary, *adverſus, adverſum, in, contra.*
   2. Defence or preſervation, *a, ad, adverſus, contrà.*

Overagainſt, *è regione, ex adverſo.* To be againſt, *adverſor, repugn*

All
1. Whole, *totus, integer, univerſus.*
2. Every one, *ſingulus, quiſque.*
3. Only, *ſolus, unus.*
4. As much, ſo much as, how moch ſoever, whatſoeve *quantuncunque, quod, quicquid, quantum,* or *quam* for *quantu*
5. Otherwiſe, *omnis, cunctus, univerſus.*

No, or none at all, *nullus, omnino.* Not at all, *Non omnino, nequ quam, nullo modo.* Nothing at all, *Nihil omnino, nihil prorſus, nihil qu quam.* Never at all, *Omnino nunquam.* No where at all, *Omn Nuſquam.*

Along
1. With a man or a thing, *unà.*
2. Otherwiſe it
   1. Is made by *per* or an Ablative caſe.
   2. Belongs to the foregoing word.

As
1. Before a Verb or Participle [in *ing*] with a paſſive ſign made by
   1. A Verb with *dum, cum, ubi* or *u*
   2. A Prepoſition, *inter, ſuper,* a in an Ablative.

2. For
   1. Which, *quod, id, quod, qui, qua, quod.*
   2. In this regard or reſpect, *ut, quia.*
   3. Like as, even as, *ut, ſicut, velut, quemodo, quem admodum.*
   4. According as, *ut, uti, ſicut, ita, ut, pro, prout.*

3. Anſwering.
   1. Such, or ſuch an one, *qualis, qui.*
   2. So, or as great as, as much as, as little as, *quantus, qui, quam,* or *ut* with a Superlative.

4. Doubled with an Adjective or Adv. betwixt, and put for
   1. Tho, altho, *quamvis.*
   2. Howmuch ſoever, *quantuſcunque.*
   3. How little ſoever, *quantuluſcunque.*

5. Found
   1. In the former part of a Sentence, *tam, non, min aque.*
   2. In the latter part, *quam.*

And
1. Next before not, *autem.*
2. If another word comes between *and* and *not, nec, neque.*
3. Before, yet, therefore, and if, omitted.
4. Otherwiſe, *ac, neque, &, necnon, que, tum.*

At

1. Before
   1. Time, Price, Manner, Inſtrument, Cauſe, Games commonly ſign of the Ablative caſe.
   2. Common or great places
      1. In a Place, *in* with an Abl. caſe,
      2. Nigh, near, or cloſely by, *ad*.
   3. Proper and ſmall places.
      1. Of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and ſing. Number in the Genitive Caſe.
      2. Of the third Decl. or the plural Numb. in the Ablative.
   4. A Participle in *ing* to be varied by *when*, or *after* that, *&c. cum* with a Verb, or an Ablative caſe abſolute.
2. To be at or preſent, *interſum*. At ſupper, *inter, ſuper cœnam*.
3. Near, nigh, cloſe, *ad*.
4. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

Away
1. Get you gone, or fie, *apage, apagite*.
2. With, *i. e.* abide or endure, *fero, patior*.
3. After a Verb is part of it and omitted.
4. Put for hence, or from thence, it belongs to the next word

Become,
1. It's meet, fit, or handſom, *decet*.
2. Is made, or proves to be, *fio, evado*.
3. Before *of*, *fio, futurum eſt* with a Dative, or *de* with an
4. Ablative caſe.

Before
1. For [before that] *antequam, priuſquam*.
2. In time or place, *ante*.
3. In preſence, *coram*.
4. In compariſon *præ* alſo
   1. More than, *pluſquam*.
   2. Rather than, *potius quam*.
   3. Sooner than, *citius quam*,
5. Written or ſpoken, *ſupra, ante, prius*.
6. Formerly, *olim, quondam*.

Being
- 1. The same with
  - 1. Since that, *cum quandoquidem.*
  - 2. Presence in a place, *præsentia.*
  - 3. To Abide, continue, dwell, *esse licet.*
  - 4. As being, *utpote.*
- 2. Before to with a Verb, a Participle in *rus.*
- 3. After far from, *a*, and a Subjunctive Mood.
- 4. Often left out, and the word following sometimes in the
  - 1. Ablative case absolute.
  - 2. Same Case as the word before by Apposition.
- 5. With a Verb or Participle, many times *quod* or *quia.*

Beside
- 1. By, or nigh to, *prope, propter, juxta, secundum.*
- 2. Except, save but, *præter, extra, præterquam.*
- 3. Moreover, furthermore, *porrò, præterea.*
- 4. More than over and above, *præter, præterea.*
- 5. Beyond, above, *ultra, præter, trans.*

Beyond
- 1. On the further side, *trans, ultra.*
- 2. Above, *præter, supra, extra, ultra.*
- 3. To go beyond, or over-reach, *circumvenio, fallo.*

Both
- 1. Spoken of two, *Ambo, uterque,*
- 2. Answered by and, *cum, tum, &, vel,* and *quia* doubled.

But
- 1. After
  - 1. The word nothing, what, or what else, before
    - 1. A Verb, *quam.*
    - 2. A Noun or Pronoun, *quin* or *quod, non & nisi.*
  - 2. Cannot, *non*, or *quin* with a Subjunctive Mood.
  - 3. Words of
    - 1. Time, *cum,*
    - 2. Denying, *quin.*
    - 3. Not doubting, not hearing, not thinking, not questioning, *&c.* *quin*, or *ne, non.*
- 2. The same with
  - 1. Only, *tantum, solummodo*, or *modo.*
  - 2. Except, *nisi, præterquam.* But for *absque.*

But that, *ni, nisi, quod*, or *quod nisi.* **Not but that**, *non, quod non.*

By
- 1. Before.
  1. The Inſtrument [*wherewith*] or the manner [*how*] and words of Time, ſign of the Ablative Caſe.
  2. Words of place, *per* or an Ablative Caſe.
  3. Participles in *ing*, ſign of the Gerund in *do*.
  4. Self or ſelves, [for alone] *per, ſolus*.
- 2. The ſame with
  1. Through, by means of, *per*. So in Swearing, Proteſtation, *&c.*
  2. Before, *ante, priuſquam*.
  3. About, *circiter, ſub, ad*.
  4. Near, or nigh to, *prope, juxta, propter, ad apud*.
  5. From, *a, ab, abs, ex*.
  6. According to, *de, ex*.
  7. Concerning, *de, ex*.
  8. Indirect, evil, *malus, ſiniſter, inhonestus*.
- 3. After
  1. Comparatives, ſign of the Ablative Caſe.
  2. Paſſives, *a, ab, abs*, or ſign of the Dative.
- 4. Sign of an Adverb [commonly in *im*] as by ſtealth, *furtim*, man by man, *viritim*. Day by day, *quotidie, &c.*
- 5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

By reaſon of, *per, ob, propter*. By and by, *mox, brevi*. By the by, *obiter*.

By reaſon of that, or becauſe of, *propterea quod*.

By the way
1. Slightly, *obiter, curſim, perfunctorie, breviter, in tranſitu*.
2. In going, *in itinere, in via*.

Either
1. One of the two, *alteruter, utervis, uter, utervltet*.
2. Or, *aut, vel*.

Else.
- 1. For
  - 1. Other, *alius.*
  - 2. Otherwise, *alioqui, aliter, aliàs, ni, ita.*
  - 3. More, further, *præterea, porro, adhuc, amplius.*
  - 4. Besides, *præterea* with *nemo.*
- 2. After, or answering to
  - 1. Either expressed or understood, *aut* or *vel.*
  - 2. Whether, *sive* or *an.*

Even
- 1. Not odd, *par*
- 2. Smooth, level, plain, *æqualis, lævis.*
- 3. Equal or as big, *æqualis, par.*
- 4. Namely, *nempe, nimirum.*
- 5. Also, *etiam, quoque, vel.*
- 6. Almost, *ferme, fere.*
- 7. With from before
  - 1. Time, *jam, inde, usque, a,* or *ab.*
  - 2. Place [i. e. *as far as from*] *usque, ab.*
- 8. An Expletive omitted.

Ever
- 1. For
  - 1. Any [before *a* or *an*] *nunquis, ecquis, ecquisnam.*
  - 2. At any time, *unquam, ecquando, siquando.*
  - 3. Always, continually, *semper, æternum, jugiter.*
- 2. After
  - 1. *As* redoubled with an Adjective or an Adverb. *quam,* or *ut,* with a Superlative.
  - 2. Or for before that, *cum, nondum, ut ut.*

Every
- 1. All, *omnis, universus.*
- 2. Whole, *ad,* as *ad quadrantem.*
- 3. Each one, *quisque, unusquisque.*
- 4. Before words of time
  - 1. *Quot* with an Ablative case, as *quotannis.*
  - 2. *In* with an Acc. case plural, as *in horas.*

Far
- 1. Before
  - 1. A Substantive, *longinquus.*
  - 2. An Adjective or Adverb, } *multo, longé.*
- 2. After a verb

So far from that, *Ita, non, ut; Adeo, non-ut; Tantum adest, ut* or *ne* in the former clause, and *nedum* in the latter.

As far as *quantum quoad*
- To, *usque ad.* So far that, *eò, eò usque.*
- From, *ab usque.* Far from, far off from, *longe, procul, (multum.*

Far
- Without from
  - *Longé,*
  - *Procul.*

For

For

1. The same with
   1. Instead, or in behalf, according to, considering, *pro, gratiâ, causâ.*
   2. By reason of, for the sake of, *propter ob, præ, erga.*
   3. As,--*in, pro* as, *in signum* for a sign.
   4. For all--*per*, for a time--*ad in*, as *in diem*, for a day.
   5. On ones side, *a, ab, pro.*
   6. As for, *de, quod ad, quantum ad.*

2. Before
   1. A Sentence, as touching, *nam, enim, etenim.*
   2. Diseases (against) *contra, ad*, Except nought for
   3. A person (for the use of) sign of the Dative case.
   4. Words of price and wagers, sign of the Ablative case.
   5. Part, *pro, ex.*
   6. A Participle in *ing*, denoting
      1. Because that, *quod*, or *qui* with a Subj. Mood.
      2. To the end that, *causa*, and a Gerundive with its Genitive case.
   7. Profit and honour, *e, ex.*
   8. Distributive, *in* Accusative case.
   9. Purpose, use, end, *&c.* *ad* and *in*, Accusr.
   10. An Infin. Mood, latter of two Verbs omit.
   11. A case with an Infin. Mood after it } red.

3. After good, fit, profitable, lawful, *&c.* sign of the Dat. case.

From

1. Before
   1. A common place, word of time, age or order, *a, ab, abs.*
   2. A Participle in *ing*, *a, ab*, or *ex*, and the Gerund in *do.*

2. After
   1. A Word of motion, and before a proper name of a small place, sign of the Ablative case without a Preposition.
   2. Verbs of differing and taking away, sign of the Dat. or Abl. with *a, ab, abs.*

3. With of, or out, *de, e, ex.*
4. Often belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

Hence

Hence
1. From this place, *hinc.*
2. Signifying the original or cauſe of any thing, *hinc, ex hoc.*
3. After words of time, *ad, poſt.*

Henceforth, *poſthac, quod ſupereſt, dein, porro.*
Henforwards, *deinceps, quod, reliquum eſt.*

His, hers, theirs, its, before a Subſtantive
1. With own, *ſuus.*
2. Without own, *illius, ipſius, ejus.*

Him, her, them, it, with ſelf, in the,
1. Nominative Caſe, *ipſe, a, um.*
2. Oblique caſes, *ſui, ſibi, ſe.*

Hither
1. Towards this place, *horſum.*
2. To this place, *huc.*
3. An Adjective, *citerior.*

Hitherto.
1. To this time, *adhuc, uſque adhuc.*
2. To this place, or bound, thus far, *hactenus.*

How
1. In what manner, *quomodo.*
2. Before
   1. Adjectives and Adverbs come of them. } *quam.*
   2. Verbs with Admiration. }
   Much, and a Comparative degree, *quò, quantò.*
3. By what means, *qui unde.*
4. Put with, or for that, *quòd.*
5. For what, or why? *quid.*

How far
1. In ſpace or place, *quam longè.*
2. In going forward, *quatenus.*
3. In degree of Exceſs or Excellency, *quanto.*

How is it that? or why? *quid? quare? cur? quid eſt cur? quid ſit ut*
Howbeit, *at, tamen, attamen, verumtamen, autem.*
However, *ut ut, utcunque.*

If
1. In the former part of a ſpeech, *ſi*, in the latter, *ſin.*
2. Put for whether, *numſi.*

If not
1. Put for unleſs, *ni, niſi, ſi non.*
2. Having *yet* after it, *ſi non, ſin minus.*

But if not, *ſin aliter, ſin minus.*

In
1. With to, an Accusative case } In
2. Without to, an Ablative case }
3. Before
   1. Place, *apud, ad, in.*
   2. Time, *in, de, per, intra, inter.*
   3. Words of Price, sign of the Ablative Case.
4. Put for inward, *insitus.*
5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

In Latin, *Latinè*, in Greek, *Græcè*, English, *Anglicè.*

It
1. Before
   1. A Verb usually omitted, sometimes *id* or *res.*
   2. Self, *ipse.*
2. After a Verb or Preposition, *id, hoc, istus.*

Last
1. Signifying
   1. Time, *Postremus.*
   2. Order or place, *novissimus, extremus, ultimus, supremus, summus,* or Adverbs come of them.
2. To last, *Perenno, duro.*
3. A last, *modulus, crepida.*

At last, *jam, tandem, aliquando, demum, denique, ad extremum.*

Let
1. To hire, for Rent, Use, *&c. loco, eloco.*
2. Alone, or to leave off, to pass by, *mitto,* or *omitto.*
3. To give leave, or to suffer, *permitto, sino.*
4. To hinder, *obsto, impedio.*
5. Delay or hindrance, *mora, impedimentum.*
6. Before another Verb, sign of the Imperative Mood; but if the Verb be of the first Person, of the Subjunctive.

Like
1. An Adjective, *par, similis, æquus.*
2. A Verb, *probo, gaudeo, credi est.*
4. Importing likelihood or probability, *verisimile, probabile.*
4. After the manner, way, or fashion, or made by some Adverb denoting that manner, way or fashion.

Like as, in like sort, in like manner, *&c. Quemadmodum, sicut, pariter ac, perinde ac, hujusmodi.*

Little

Little before.
1. A Substantive.
   1. *Parvus, exiguus.*
   2. Sometimes a Diminutive, as *agellus.*
   3. *puella, ungula.*
2. An Adjective positive, *aliquantum, nonnihil.*
3. A Comparative, *aliquantum, paulum.*
4. A Verb, *paulum, nonnihil, parum, aliquantulum.*
5. Time [space or while understood,] *parumper, paulisper.*

Less
1. With a Substantive--*minor.*
2. With a Verb, or no, nothing, never, much, little, *&c.* *minus* the Adverb.
3. Part of a Verb, as to make less--*minuo, extenuo.*

Least
1. Referring to a
   1. Substantive--*minimus.*
   2. Verb--*minime.*
2. Following *at* or the--*minimum*, or *minimé.*

Left, [that]--*ne.*

Long
1. An Adjective--*longus.*
2. To desire greatly--*percupio, expeto.*
3. Following *all* (with something between)--*totus, omnis.*
4. An Adverb--*diu.*
5. Denoting a
   1. Fault--*culpa*, as, *fum in culpa*, 'tis long of me.
   2. Good cause--*causa, non tras in causa*, 'twas not long of you.

Man.
1. No Child or Coward, *vir.*
2. No Woman, *mas, vir.*
3. A Servant, *servus, famulus.*
4. Often understood in Latin after certain Adjectives, *viz.* good, wise, just, *&c.*

Any Man, *quis, aliquis.*
Every Man, *quisque, omnis.*
Unus quisque.
No Man, *nemo.*

Much
1. With a Subſtantive—*multus, plurimus.*
2. With a Verb—*multum, magnopere, vehementer.*
3. Of value, price, or concernment—*tanti, quanti, hujus, magni, permagni, maximi, plurimi.*
4. Before Comparatives and Superlatives—*multò, longè.* So How much, *quò, quantò.* So much, *hoc, eo, tanto.*
5. Belongs to the foregoing Verb ſometimes, and is omitted.

More
1. From *much*—*major*, or *plus*, with a Genitive Caſe.
2. From *many*—*Plures & plura.*
3. Before an Adjective, or Adverb, Sign of the Comparative Degree.
4. With Verbs of eſteeming, valuing, buying and ſelling, *pluris.*
5. For
   1. Rather—*magis.*
   2. Hereafter—*poſthac.*
   3. Further—*amplius, ultrà, amplius.*
   4. Elſe or Beſides—*præterea.*
   5. More greatly—*plus, magis*
   6. Above—*plus, amplius, magis, ſupra & ſuper.*

The more
1. In the former part of a Sentence—*quò, quantò.*
2. In the latter—*tantò, eò.* So theſe anſwer each other, *Quot, tot, quoties toties, qualis talis, quantum tantum, quantopere tantopere.*

Moſt with
1. An Adjective or Adverb, Sign of the Superl. Degree.
2. A Subſtantive, *plerique.*
3. A Verb—*maximè, plurimùm.*

Muſt ſignifying
1. Neceſſity, *neceſſe eſt.*
2. Need, *opus eſt.*
3. Duty, *oportet.*

Near
1. An Adjective—*propinquus.*
2. For *almoſt*—*prope.*
3. Belongs to the nex Verb—near to, or unto—*prope, juxta, propter.*

Next
1. An Adjective——*proximus.*
2. In Order
   1. Before a Case——*juxta, secundum, post.*
   2. Without a Case——*deinde, deinceps.*
3. In Time——*posterius*, or some Adverb.
4. In place——*vicinius.*

Neither
1. Of the Two——*Neuter.*
2. Answered by *non, nec, neque, neve.*

Never
1. No, none, or not—*nullus, non unus, non ullus.*
2. At no time—*nunquam, non unquam.*
3. With *the* before a Comparative—*nihilo*
4. A Note of forbidding—*ne.*

Never so, or never such, *vel, ut, quamvis, quamlibet, etiamsi.*

No
1. Without a casual word—*ne, non.*
2. Next before a Substantive—*nullus, nequis, nihil ne- nequid.*
3. Before an Adjective and a Substantive—*non, haud.*
4. Person—*nemo, nullus, nequis, non quisquam.*

No more—*Non plus, non amplius, ne quid ultrà, nihil ultrà, nihil amplius.*

Not
1. In denying—*non, haud, minus, nec, neque.*
2. In forbidding
   1. *Non*, with a future Tense of an Indicative Mood.
   2. *Ne*, with an Imperat. or a Subjunctive Mood.
   3. *Noli*, with an Infinitive Mood.
2. After
   1. Words of Caution, warning, *&c.* - *ne*
   2. Words intreating or deprecating - *ne* or *ut.*
   3. Verbs of fearing - *ut* or *ne non.*

   } with a Subj. Mood.
3. In Questions - *non, nonne, annon, & que*, the Inclitic. } with a Subj. Mood.

Now importing
1. Time
   1. Present—*nunc.*
   2. Newly past—*modò.*
   3. Instantly to come - *jam.*
2. Connexion - *autem, jam.*
3. Transition - *deinceps.*

Of
- 1. The same with
  1. Concerning, touching--*de*, *ſuper*.
  2. Out of, whereof, noting matter--*e*, *ex*, *de*.
  3. With or by--Sign of the Gerund in *do*.
  4. From or by, moſt commonly after Paſſives, *a*, *ab*, *abs*.
- 2. Before
  1. The latter of two Subſtantives, Sign of the Genitive Caſe.
  2. Participle in *ing*, ſign of the Gerund in *di*.
- 3 After
  1. Nouns of deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, care, fear, *&c.* Many Participials and all Verbals in *ax*. Alſo Partitives and Comparatives and Superlatives put partitively. Alſo Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, acquitting, as, *panitet*, *pudet*, *piget*, *tædet*. Sign of the Genitive Caſe.
  2. Nouns and Verbs of plenty or wanting, filling, emptying, ſpoiling, diſappointing, joy, pride, *&c.* alſo after the Engliſh of *dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*, *cretus*, *ſatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, *prognatus*, *creatus*, *& opus & uſus* for need; Sign of the Ablative Caſe.
  3. A Subſtantive *&* before mine, thine, ours, yours, his, and theirs is omitted--as *amicus meus*, a friend of mine.
  4. Moſt Verbs, eſpecially of inquiring and hearing--*à*, *ab*, *è*, *ex de*.

What kind of? What manner of--*Qui*, *qualis*.

On or Upon
- 1. Before
  - 1. Words of Place.
    1. Beſide, near unto, toward which--*ad*, *ab*, *à*.
    2. Above--in Abl. *ſuper*.
  - 2. Words of Time,
  - 3. Muſical Inſtruments.
  - 4. Words noting Food.
  - 5. Condition, Terms, *&c.*

  } Sign of the Ablative Caſe.
- 2. After Verbs
  1. Of Depending--*à*, *ab*, *è*, *ex*, *de*.
  2. Of beſtowing, ſpending, imploying, waſting, loſing--in Acc.
  3. *Miſereor*, *Miſereſco*, Sign of the Genitive Caſe.
- 3. For after--*ſuper*, as *literæ ſuper literis* or *literas*.
- 4. Belongs to the next word, and is omitted.

Or

Or { 1. Alone, or noting Correction, *ve, seu, sive.*
2. Answering { 1. Whether, *an, ne, seu, sive.*
2. Either, *aut, vel.*

Over, *à super* { 1. Beyond, *ultrà.*
2. Above, *suprà.*
3. Cross or overthwart, *trans.*
1. Signifying { 4. In Comparison, *præ.*
5. After or within, *post, intra.*
6. Concerning, *desuper.*
7. Too or too much, *nimius, nimis, nimium.*

2. After { 1. A Noun of Rule, Power, Command, in Acc.
2. A Verb, Sign of the Dative.
3. With Verbs of Motion, *per, trans.*
4. Belongs to the next word, and is omitted--All over--*per*, or an Ablative.

Ought or must { 1. *Oportet, debeo.*
2. The Gerund in *dum*, with *est*.

Ought for *any thing--quid, ecquid, siquid, res*-for ought-*quantum.*

Out { 1. From place or number, *de, è, ex.*
2. Away or of, from, *a, ab.*
3. Not within, *extra.*
4. Belongs to the forgoing word, and is omitted,

Out of, for, by reason of, *propter.*
Own, *suus proprius.* Own self, *ipse.*
Self after a Pronoun, my, you, him, *&c. ipse.*

Self-same { 1. *Ipse* with *ille, iste, hic, is, qui.*
2. *Idem* with *ille, iste, quod* or *unus.*

Since for { 1. Seeing that or because, *cum, quando, siquidem, quandoquidem.*
2. From or after, *à, ab, ex, post.* Sometimes by *ut, quod, cum, & postquam.*
3. *Agè, abhinc, antè, diu, dudum, olim, pridem.*

So
1. In a former clauſe, and afterward by *as* or *that* in a latter, *tam, adeò, perinde, ſic, ità.*
2. In a latter clauſe, and anſwering to *as* in a former, *ſic, ità.*
3. For this, that, the *ſame--id, idem.*

So many, *tot.* So often, *toties.* So much, ſo great, *tantus,* ſo that, *modo, dum, dummodo.* So *ut-cunque,* an Enclitic.

Such, noting
1. Kind, ſort or quality, *talis, qualis, ejuſmodi,* and is for *talis.*
2. Nature, Diſpoſition or Condition, *ſic, ità.*
3. So great, *tantus, ità magnus.*
4. *This, that, they* or *thoſe*: denoting quality, *hic* or *is.*

Such a,-- before a Noun--*tam, adeo.*

That
1. Before a Subſtantive; *ille, is, iſte.*
2. Which or who, *qui, quis.*
3. To the end that, or before, may, can, might, could ſhould, ought, *&c. ut.*
4. Betwixt a Comparative and a Verb, is omitted.
5. Put with or for, becauſe
6. Referring to ſomething done or doing } *quòd.*
7. After words of Opinion, knowledge, relation or complaint. }
8. After
1. Same—*qui, ac, atque.*
2. Words of care, endeavour, deſire, intreaty, wiſhing, warning, counſelling, commanding, obtaining, happening, permitting and affecting—*ing ut*—which after *volo, peto, cenſeo, jubeo, ſino, facio,* &c. is elegantly omitted.
3. So or ſuch—*ut.*
4. Words of fear in Speeches,
1. Affirmative, *ne.*
2. Negative—*ut* or *ne non.*

Before that—*antequam, priuſquam.* After that—*poſtquam, poſtea quam.*

Than, after
- 1. Comparatives.
  - 1. Before a Noun; Sign of the Ablative Case.
  - 2. Before another word—*quam.*
- 2. Other or otherwise—*ac, atque, quam.*

Then
1. At that time—*tum, tunc.*
2. Next or after that—*tum, deinde.*
3. Therefore, or so then—*ergo, igitur, tum postea, tum porro.*

Thence
1. From that place—*illinc, indè, istinc.*
2. From that cause, occasion, or ground—*exeo, inde, ex inde,*

There
1. In that place—*ibi, istic, illic.*
2. Often Sign of the Verb to be set before the Nominative Case, is omitted.
3. In Composition, with, *about, after, at, by, from, in, into, of, on, out, upon, to, unto, with, withal, &c. is, ist &c.*

The before a Comparative for
1. By how much—*quò, quantò.*
2. By so much—*eò, tantò.*

Through, applied to
1. Place—*per,*
2. Occasion, cause or means—*ex, per.*

Till
1. Befor a
   1. Noun—*in, usque, ad.*
   2. Verb—*dum, donec, quoad.*
2. For
   1. Before a
      1. *Ante* alone, before a Noun of time
      2. *Antequam*, or *ante-quam* before Verb.
   2. To allure or draw on—*lacto, allicio.*
   3. To plow or order land—*colo.*

To, before
- 1. A Casual word
  - 1. And signifying
    1. To the use of Sign of the Dative case.
    2. In comparison of—*ad, præ.*
    3. Towards—*in, erga, adversum.*
    4. Of, or concerning—*ad, de.*
  - 2. Of Time, for until—*in, ad.*
  - 3. Of that Person, to or before whom any person or thing is complained, accused, condemned or spoken of—*apud*
  - 4. And following
    1. Words of motion, also Verbs betokening to apply, add, appertain, belong, call, exhort, provoke, invite, *&c.* And Adjectives of forwardness, readiness, fitness, inclinableness, *&c. ac.*
    2. According—*ad, de, ex, secundum, pro-*
- 2. A Verb sing of the Infinitive Mood, and may be rendred after
  1. Any Substantive or Adjective by the Gerund in *dum*, with *ad.*
  2. A Passive sign, when necessity or duty is noted by a Gerund in *dum*; when purpose or likelihood, by a Participle in *rus.*
  3. Adjectives of worthiness, fitness, *&c.* } By a Subjunctive Mood and *qui.*
  4. Substantive that may be varied by who or which, with may, can, might, *&c.* } By a Subjunctive Mood and *qui.*

To be
- 1. After.
  1. A Passive sign, or Noun or Verb Substantive, sign of the Participle in *dus.*
  2. An Adjective, the latter Supine, or Subjunctive Mood with *qui.*
  3. Any other Verb, or an Accusative Case, the Infinitive Mood Passive.
- 2. Without a sign alone, or before a Substantive, Adjective or Preposition in the same clause, or *ut*, or *qui* with *sum.*

Together
1. After words of Time—*per.*
2. After words of gathering, or uniting—*con* in composition.
3. In Company at the same time or place—*una, simul, inter.*

Too
1. For also—*etiam, quoque.*
2. For *over* before an Adjective or Adverb, *nimis, nimium.*
3. Sometimes by the Comparative degree, with *quam, qui,* or *ut.*

Towards
1. For *to* noting, favor, reverence, duty, &c. *in, ad, erga, versus.*
2. Importing prospect or motion towards a place—*ad, in, versus.*
3. Denoting nearness in
   1. Time—*sub.*
   2. Place or situation (without motion)—*a.*

Very
1. Before a Substantive for
   1. Meer, true, pure—*merus, verus, purus, putus.*
   2. Even—*vel, etiam.*
   3. Himself, it self, or themselves, or with or for the word *same*—*ipse.*
2. Before an Adjective or Adverb—*multum, valde, admodum, apprimè.*

Under
1. Referring to
   1. Place, viz. below or beneath—*sub.*
   2. Government, or time of Government—*sub, abl.*
   3. Dignity, honor, or order or degree—*infra.*
   4. Colour, shew or pretence—*per Acc. sub Abl.*
   5. Number, noting *short of, not so many,* as, *fewer than*—*infra, minor, minus.*
2. For lower, an Adjective—*inferior.*

What
- 1. For
  - 1. That which—*quod*, and after, contrary to *contra* with *ac*, *atque* or *quam*.
  - 2. To what pass, end or purpose—*quorsum*.
  - 3. Partly, *qua*.
  - 4. How—*quam*.
- 2. Before a Substantive on which it depends—*qui*, *quis*, *qualis*.
- 3. A question, or without a Substantive—*quid*.

When
- 1. At what time, or at the time that—*quum*, *ubi*, *quando*.
- 2. While or whilst that—*in*, *inter*, *cum*.
- 3. After that, or assoon as—*ubi*, *tum*, *ut*, *postquam*.
- 4. In a question—*Quando?*

Whence
- 1. Any thing cometh or proceedeth—*ex quo*.
- 2. Or from what place—*unde?*

Whence
- 1. In what or which place—*ubi?*
- 2. Any thing began—*unde*.
- 3. By what or which place, or way—*qua*.
- 4. Compounded with *at*, *by*, *from*, *of*, *on*, *in*, *to*, *upon*, *with* &c. is the same with *by which*, *from which*, or *what*, &c *quis*, *qui*.

Any where—*usquam*, *uspiam*—no where—*nusquam*, *nuspiam*.
Somewhere—*alicubi*.

Whether
- 1. In the former clause answer'd by *or* in the latter, *seu*, *sive*.
- 2. Which of the two—*uter*.
- 3. To what (or which) place—*quo*.
- 4. Whether or no, of asking or doubting—*ne*, *utrum*, *num*, *an*.

Which
- 1. A Relative—*qui*.
- 2. A Question—*quis*.
- 3. For whether of the number—*uter*.

While
1. Alone or after *great* or *little*—*parumper, paulisper, aliquantisper diu.*
2. Before *go* or since—*dudum.*
For
1. In the mean time or space that—*dudum.*
2. So long as—*dum, quoad*
3. Until, so long till—*donec dum, tantisper dum.*

Who
1. In a Question—*Quis.*
2. A Relative—*qui.*
3. An Indefinite—*quis & qui.*

What / When / Where soever *Quod / Quando / Ubi* cunque.

With
Before
1. The Cause, instrument or manner, answering to the Question, Why, Wherewith, How? sign of the Ablative Case.
2. Words that end in *est*, by
1. A positive degree, with *nimium.*
2. A Comparative with *aquo* or *quam & decet.*
3. A person with reference to a place where one is, or to some power with him—*apud*, and sometimes *ad & penes.*

2. After
1. Verbs of comparing, contending, meeting, and being angry—Sign of the Dative Case.
2. Verbs of beginning, put for *at* or *from*, *a, ab.*

3. Noting Company or together with—*cum*; where note, that in *me-cum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobis-cum, qui-cum, quibuscum*, the Preposition is set after its Case.

Within before
1. A word of place—*intra*, but if the place be not expressed, in *tus.*
2. A word of time—*cis, in, citra.*

Without

Without
- 1. Not within — *foris, extrà.*
- 2. Not with *sine, citrà, extrà,* also sometimes by
  - 1. A Verb signifying to be void — *vaco, carco.*
  - 2. A word compounded with *ex, & in* for *non.*
  - 3. A word of contrary signification to that which follows without.
  - 4. Negative Particles coming together with Nouns, Participles or Adverbs.
- 3. For unless or except — *nisi.*

Worth, noting
- 1. Dignity or Authority — *dignitas, authoritas.*
- 2. Price or value, by a Verb of esteeming, and a Gen. case.

Worth ones labour, worth ones pains, care or while — *operæ pretium, curæ pretium.*

Yet
- 1. Answering to although.
- 2. Joined with but.
- 3. For notwithstanding, or for all that — *at, certe, tamen, attamen, verumtamen.*
- 4. Noting Correction — *quamquam, etsi, tametsi.*
- 5. For thither to this time, in
  - 1. Affirmative Speeches, — *adhuc.*
  - 2. Negative ones, with not, nothing, scarcely or hardly — *nondum, necdum, nihil-dum, neque-dum, vix dum, haud-dum.*
- 6. For *still* or *at this time* — *adhuc, etiam* — *num etiam* — *nunc.*
- 7. With or for *more*, i. e. further — *adhuc etiam.*

You and yours directed to
- 1. One person — *tu, tuus.*
- 2. More than one — *vos, vester.*

N. B. Sometimes Your is elegantly made by *tibi* for *tuus*, and My by *mihi* for *meus*.

When

When a Paſſive Engliſh comes before a Verb.
1. Neuter; for the Preſent Tenſe Paſſive make the Preterperfect Tenſe active, and for the preterimperf. paſſive, the preterpluperf. Tenſe active.
2. Deponent, change the Engliſh paſſive by another Engliſh active, and ſo make it.

If the Sign of the Caſe be far from it, or from the Verb that governs it, reduce the words to their natural order, and ſo make them into Latin.

If an Engliſh ſeems hard, change it into ſome other of the like ſenſe.

FINIS.